FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 JULY 1985

Aftermath of Hostage Crisis

President Ronald Reagan "praised Syria's central role" in securing the release of the U.S. hostages, Damascus radio maintained in a commentary on the outcome of the crisis. Now that the first step of the "just and proper" solution has been carried out, the radio added, it is hoped that the next steps will be implemented "without provocations or complications." Criticizing the U.S. Administration for creating an exaggerated "clamor" over the affair that made a solution harder to achieve, the radio asked why the United States does not condemn Israel's "terrorism and crimes" if it really objects to terrorism. For Israel's part, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin linked Syria with terrorism, claiming that Syria was behind the hijacking and that it facilitates all the terrorist actions in the area, Jerusalem radio reported. Israel has grounds to believe that the recent attacks in Madrid were perpetrated by Shi'ites from Hezbollah and by Palestinians under Syria's aegis, Rabin stated. As for the Lebanese detained at 'Atlit, Rabin said 300 prisoners will be released "within 24 hours" while no date has been set for the release of the 400 others.

In Lebanon, former President Camille Sham'un expressed the Christian leadership's concern over the U.S. measures against Beirut Airport, urging President Reagan to reconsider this policy and to be Lebanon's "friend," the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

Lebanon: Amal-PSP Clashes

Amal movement and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) gunmen engaged in fierce clashes in several areas of West Beirut 1 July, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Radio Free Lebanon said each side suffered 15 dead. However, in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio after a joint meeting, Amal and the PSP reaffirmed their alliance, asserting that an "isolated" incident had been exploited by those seeking to create discord between the two sides, leading to an exchange of fire that was "contained" by the Amal and PSP leaders.

Al-Asad CSSR Visit Postponement

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Czechoslovakia has been postponed by mutual agreement between Damascus and Prague in view of the "current circumstances in the Middle East," SANA disclosed. The official visit scheduled for 3 July was delayed for "health reasons," according to diplomatic sources cited by AFP.

Iran-Iraq War

Despite Iranian claims carried by IRNA that Iran launched a "special night assault" and broke strong Iraqi defense lines in the Faqqeh region early 1 July, INA countered that the Fakkeh attack was "foiled even before the Iranian force began its move." INA also added that Iraq "completely annihilated" an Iranian attacking force that day in the Mandali area. Meanwhile, Iraq renewed its air raids with a strike on a Kurdish refugee camp in northwestern Iran that caused 11 casualties, IRNA stated.

Egyptian Law

The People's Assembly approved amendments to certain articles of the new Personal Status Law so that it is "completely consistent" with Islamic Shari'a, Cairo radio announced.

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'Arafat on Palestinian Situation, 'Conspiracies'

LD012343 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Dear brothers, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met yesterday evening with the brother members of the General Union of Palestinian Doctors and Chemists' Administrative Council meeting in Tunis. He informed them of the situation in the Palestinian arena and the latest Arab and international developments. Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke at length on all the issues in the Palestinian arena, beginning with the dangerous conditions witnessed by the Lebanese arena and the treacherous attacks to which our camps in Beirut were subjected. He confirmed that those aggressions were part of the Camp Murphy plan, and said: When I exposed some of its aspects, some of my brothers were blamed for opening a battle against an Arab side. Brother Abu 'Ammar said he did not begin a battle haphazardly, since the parties to the conspiracy were the ones to wage a war on us and they were striving to eliminate the PLO and the Palestinian revolution. He added that the conspiracy was aimed at carrying out massacres on a wide scale in Lebanon and dividing it along sectarian lines, and at defending our enemy's borders against fedayeen operations by our revolutionaries and achieving a sorting out of the Lebanese population by sects to deal a blow at the Palestinian national presence.

Brother Abu 'Ammar referred to the discussions at the second Fes summit in which Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad claimed that Soviet weapons are worthless, to the debate between the Iraqi president and Al-Asad on the Soviet weapons' effectiveness, and to Al-Asad's statement that they told him that the invasion will not go beyond 45 km. Abu 'Ammar also referred to his surprise at Al-Asad's claims and his precise knowledge of the details of the conspiracy beforehand, and said we fell into a trick called the strategic ally. Brother Abu 'Ammar also referred to the discussions at the first Fes summit which Syria proudly claimed it had foiled 2 hours before its convocation. Abu 'Ammar said: I then saw blood in the eyes, and when I returned to Beirut, I declared an alert in the whole of Beirut and among our children, and said those children are the ones who are going to fight in self-defense because Fes is going to turn into axes over our heads, we were approaching a bloodbath and a dark tunnel. Our expectations were not incorrect.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also referred in the same context to the talks between Shultz and the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, after Damascus had expelled Brother Abu 'Ammar from Syria and to Shultz' call to King Husayn to enter a settlement on the basis of Camp David. The king of Jordan told Shultz that he is wrong if he is behind the events taking place in the Palestinian arena. Look at the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. These people have rallied behind 'Arafat and the PLO. And despite 'Arafat's dispute with some people, you, the Americans, unknowingly, have increased 'Arafat's and the PLO's popularity. Do not expect me to begin a settlement without those in the West Bank and Gaza Strip who support the PLO and who have increased their support for him. Brother Abu 'Ammar went on to say: What Sharon was unable to achieve, Arab Sharons have begun to do, and how many, regrettably, they are! Do not think that the one who had ousted me from Tripoli was President al-Asad alone; all the Arabs participated in this. Pointing out the fuss created over his visit to Cairo and his meeting with President Husni Mubarak, Abu 'Ammar said: What was the justification for all that fuss, since I had to keep some of my cards secret, because no one can play with his cards on the table. However, your leadership is expected to expose its cards when it is asked by the youngest cub to the biggest [words indistinct]. Brother Abu 'Ammar explained the reason for his visit to Cairo, saying: I went because I left under Egyptian and French protection after I had asked all the brothers and friends to protect our 4,300 fighters and their families; the only response came from Egypt and France. Abu 'Ammar confirmed that the table of enmity was laid after our departure from Beirut to prepare something against our cause. My visit to Cairo turned this table and this is what I wanted to tell to all the Arab leaders. Brother Abu 'Ammar said that this turn around was achieved when Egypt was brought back for the first time to the Islamic Conference Organization, and in this I was assisted by the president of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure, and Iraq. The conspiracy was once again [word indistinct] because a party which was not taken into account had entered into the formula.

Brother Abu 'Ammar continued his talk on the efforts to close the Palestinian ranks, not the Palestinian unity which he said is a reality, because this unity is the unity of the people and not the unity of the military and political organizations. He said we entered an exhausting dialogue with Algeria and Aden to accomplish the Algiers-Aden agreement which, despite my approval, ignored many matters, including the political and military massacre against us since the day of the split until our departure from Tripoli. We supported the agreement despite its shortcomings because all agreed with us on the convening of the Palestine National Council on 15 August 1984.

Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke at length about the concessions the Palestinian leadership made in the Aden-Algiers agreement, and Algeria and the PDRY's exhausting efforts to mediate between the PLO and Syria. He spoke about the pressures exerted by Syria and some Arab sides to prevent the convening of the PNC in Algeria, and the allegation by those when they said that their attendance at the Council would prevent them from entering Damascus. Brother Abu 'Ammar said that following the failure of all attempts to calm the tension between us and Syria, we did not find a venue to hold our National Council other than Baghdad and Amman. He added King Husayn was brave to agree to the convocation of the PNC in Jordan despite the fact that he has borders with Syria, because Hafiz al-Asad has no objection to committing all mortal sins to implement the secret agreement between him and America and Israel.

Brother Abu 'Ammar confirmed that a two brigade strong Syrian force participated alongside big Lebanese Army forces in the aggression against the camps in Beirut, since they believed that the battle for the camps would last only a few hours, and that the camps would be brought to their knees like West Beirut. He said: These camps, however, stood fast for 31 days and are still steadfast. They were not able to occupy any part of them, pointing out that the siege to prevent supplies from entering the camps continues even now. Brother Abu 'Ammar expressed the belief that these aggressions will not cease. The arrests among Palestinians in West Beirut continue because Hafiz al-Asad remains determined to implement all of his undertakings to

America regarding disarming the Palestinians and the elimination of the Palestinian national presence in Lebanon. Speaking on the political situation in the region, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I do not build castles in the air, thus I must move for the sake of my people's cause, because we are facing some problems at various levels. Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke at length about the summits in Algiers and Rabat in relation to the sole nature of the PLO representation of the Palestinian people, pointing out that those results constitute the premise of our new relationship with Jordan.

Brother Abu 'Ammar referred to Hafiz al-Asad's attempts to abort this relationship through the creation of some type of tactical unity with Jordan in an effort to isolate the PLO. He disclosed, in this context, a document signed by President Ali Nazir Muhammad, George Habash, and Hawatimah, in addition to Brother Abu 'Ammar and all Executive Committee members, which was presented to Nasir al-As'ad for the Lebanese Communist Action Organization, George Hawi for the Lebanese Communist Party and a representative of the National Syrian Party. The document dealt with two issues: Egypt and the Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. He said the document confirmed rapprochement with Egypt in proportion to its departure from the policy of Camp David, and also confirmed the need to establish the confederation. He expressed surprise at the fuss created by the agents of Damascus following the PLO-Jordanian rapprochement since they had agreed to it in the past, confirming that the PNC confirmed at its Algiers session the establishment of strong Palestinian-Jordanian relations on a confederal basis, with the exception of four votes for personal, not political, reasons. Then the Amman session confirmed these relations and here King Husayn submitted the slogan Land for Peace.

This was in harmony with our approval of the Fes plan, which was called the Arab peace, not war, plan, explaining that despite this plan the known events occurred after the Amman session, a matter which confirms the features of the defection stage. Here Brother Abu 'Ammar referred to Al-Asad's attitude towards the Jordanian-Palestinian stand. He confirmed that it is yet another attempt to confuse the Palestinian situation and rob the Palestinians of victory by (?starting) the massacres in the Beirut camps, which they attempted to give a Palestinian-Shi'ite cover for, a matter which has forced us to move at more than one level to explain the true objectives of the Damascus regime's conspiracy which was implemented by some Amal movement elements and not the entire Amal leadership.

Brother Abu 'Ammar returned to talk about the slogan Land for Peace and confirmed that it had won Arab support since the agreement to participate in the Geneva conference, which was not aimed at peace but rather was aimed at finding ways for peace. Here it must be confirmed that we were prevented from going to Geneva at the time. Also, I mention my visit to the UN, where I raised the olive branch and the gun to prove to the world that I am not fighting for the sake of it, but for peace and our people's sacred rights. Brother Abu 'Ammar added that at the time, while the international climate was ready for the Geneva conference, Al-Sadat appeared to direct with his supreme treason [word indistinct] to the struggle of our Palestinian people and Arab nation. And here is Al-Asad committing a much bigger treason than the one committed by Al-Sadat, which began in Hama and is continuing today in Lebanon, north and south, and all its regions, confirming that the basic objectives behind this is Lebanon's partition and the creation of sectional cantons whose files were prepared a long time ago. He recalled the plan submitted to the martyr Kamal Junblatt, which called for the establishment of a Druze state stretching from the Golan with two passes into Jordan and Syria. Here Abu 'Ammar warned against keeping silent in relation to Hafiz al-Asad's conspiracy saying that the effects of this confessional cancer will stir up all the confessional [words indistinct] to reach Iraq, Yemen, and other Arab countries, calling for the need to confront this confessional conspiracy and finding a solution to our people and the Palestinian cause's problem.

Brother Abu 'Ammar confirmed the PLO's attitude to the need to hold an international conference with the participation of the USSR, People's China, France, and Britain as a framework for finding a just solution to the Palestine problem, pointing out that this was what the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, which had visited many European countries, had confirmed.

Finally, Brother Abu 'Ammar wished the participants success in reaching all that is capable of contributing to our people's struggle and returning our sacred rights.

'Arafat Criticizes Al-Asad

GF011202 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat has emphasized that Hafiz al-Asad is ready to commit all evils to implement the secret accord concluded between him and the United States and the Zionist entity.

In a speech to the members of the administrative board of the general union of Palestinian doctors and pharmacists in Tunis yesterday, 'Arafat noted that this accord aims at preventing the return of the PLO to southern Lebanon and at guaranteeing the security of Zionist settlements in the north of occupied Palestine. He strongly denounced Al-Asad's plots against the Palestinian revolution. He said it is not unusual for Hafiz al-Asad to hatch such plots because he is a treacherous person who defused victory two times: The first time when the Palestinians left Beirut and the second when they left Tripoli. He affirmed that two [Syrian] battalions collaborated with the mercenary Amal gangs and the 6th Brigade of the Lebanese Army in attacking the Palestinian camps in Beirut.

The PLO Executive Committee chairman speculated the recurrence of these attacks. Many Palestinians residing in Beirut are being subjected to continued arrests, he said.

'Arafat, Iraq's 'Aziz Expected in Rabat for Talks

LD012016 Kuwait KUNA in English 1911 GMT 1 Jul 85

[By (Atif Odeh)]

[Text] Rabat, July 1 (KUNA), — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz are expected here shortly within the framework of inter-Arab consultations over the emergency Arab summit called for by Morocco, sources here told KUNA.

Press reports had said that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi is also expected in Morocco within the next 24 hours for the same purpose.

Official Palestinian sources told KUNA that 'Arafat and 'Aziz's visits are linked to the Moroccan efforts to clear Arab atmospheres, particularly relations between Iraqi and Libya that witnessed a serious deterioration in the past few days.

The official Syrian news agency said yesterday that Morocco had given up the idea of holding an extraordinary Arab summit, yet a Moroccan Foreign Ministry spokesman told KUNA last night that the news were baseless.

Meanwhile, the Moroccan Monarch King Hassan received today Saudi Crown Prince, First Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guards 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz who is currently on a private visit to the country.

King Hassan also received Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal who arrived here yesterday with a message from Saudi monarch King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

No details were available on contents of discussions during both meetings.

PNSF Condemns Iraq, Praises Libya, Iran

JN020735 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — The Palestine National Salvation Front's [PNSF] command has affirmed its support for the Arab confrontation forces, particularly the partners of the Palestinian-Syrian-Lebanese nationalist alliance, against the plots by certain Arab regimes led by the Jordanian, Egyptian, and Iraqi regimes as well as 'Arafat.

The day before yesterday, the PNSF held a lengthy meeting and discussed the latest developments on both the Palestinian and Arab levels, reviewed the situation in the Beirut camps, and condemned the Iraqi regime's move to sever relations with Libya, affirming its support for the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the 1 September Revolution.

In a statement yesterday, the PNSF command voiced its great confidence in the ability of the Arab confrontation forces to foil and defeat these plots. The command praised the coordination committee charged with implementing the Damascus agreement, expressing its appreciation of the important, positive role that the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Islamic Republic of Iran had played to restore the fabric and unity of the ranks of the national and pan-Arab line in facing the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary enemy and its capitulation projects. The Front's command appealed to the allied and friendly states as well as all the international organizations concerned to extend urgent, effective support to the camps in order to overcome the problems that resulted from the war.

Bethlehem Mayor on Peace Prospects, Other Issues

PM281615 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Jun 85 p 3

[Interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj by Mahir 'Uthman in London; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: In the circumstances, do you believe that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement can stop the rot before it is too late?

Answer: The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was an extreme necessity and a blessed step supported by the vast majority of the people of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It was a must. The agreement could lead to better results if strongly and extensively supported by the Arab states. There can be no doubt that this step could help in breaking the current political deadlock.

Question: The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is an agreement within the same family even when viewed in an Arab context, but as someone who has lived under and experienced occupation do you think that there is any hope that Israel and the United States might give such an agreement a chance to succeed?

Answer: The political situation is difficult. It is difficult for Israel to give anything up. It would be difficult, but not impossible, to achieve an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Arab options are limited. Political stagnation is our enemy. I ask what are our options? I believe that we should endorse and support the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the "land for peace" idea. We should support the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee and begin a political dialogue with all parties concerned in order to put an end to this tragedy.

Question: But even where the proposed Jordanian-Palestinian committee is concerned there is a crisis because of the rejection of PLO representation.

Answer: I would not call it a crisis. I very frankly and clearly declare that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Only the PLO has a right to choose or to delegate representatives of the Palestinian people.

Question: It has been reported that you will be a member of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation which will hold a dialogue with the United States. Is that true and, if so, what steps have been taken toward such dialogue?

Answer: Actually I have not been consulted on the matter. I see my name mentioned in the press in this connection. However, if I receive an official and open assignment from the PLO it would be my duty to agree to serve my country and cause.

Question: As you well know, Israel's policy is based on the Zionist concept of usurping territory and keeping it. Since territory is the main thing we wish to regain — in accordance with the "land for peace" principle — do you see any hope?

Answer: There can be no peace without Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The "land for peace" principle is clear. What we are asking is a sacred right. It is a sacred demand. There can be no peace unless the land is liberated. This is our demand in any dialogue. Our loyalty is to our land and the aim of our struggle is to liberate it.

Question: Assuming that negotiations will take place, what will be the gradual steps in that process? Will the beginning be a dialogue between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the Americans, for example?

Answer: The first step would be forming a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. It would then be preferable if such a delegation initiated a dialogue with the Americans to explain our views, hear the U.S. views, and achieve some kind of rapprochement. The ultimate result will be direct negotiations with Israel.

Question: Would there be a timetable for such negotiations?

Answer: The talks with the Americans would be not so much negotiations as exploratory discussions. I cannot imagine the United States conducting serious negotiations with us.

Question: In your view, how serious is the United States about promoting a settlement?

Answer: I imagine that there has been some improvement in the U.S. position since His Majesty King Husayn's visit to Washington Last month.

Question: There are speculations that Israeli Prime Minister Peres might take a step which could lead to the collapse of the present coalition government because he wants a Labor government to be in control. Would you bet on that?

Answer: It is not up to us Arabs to say who is the best and most moderate Israeli politician. If negotiations did take place they would be with the Israeli Government in power or its representatives, because the government has the responsibility.

Question: How do the people of the occupied territory view Yasir 'Arafat, bearing in mind the Palestinian differences and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

Answer: To the people of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip Yasir 'Arafat is the PLO chairman and the one who, together with the PLO, represents the Palestinian people. The overwhelming majority of the people of the occupied territory support him.

Question: The most severe Israeli pressure in the occupied territory is the economic pressure and the attempt to absord the economy of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip into the Israeli economy. What is the situation like now?

Answer: Our economic situation is bad and deteriorating. We must not forget that the high cost of living in Israel adversely affects the living standard and prices in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Last year's inflation rate was 1,000 percent, which adversely affected salaries and individual incomes and led to a mad increase in our prices. Furthermore, the Arab states had promised to subsidize the steadfastness of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip through a joint committee, but most of these states or rather all of them, except Saudi Arabia, have not paid their share. The only Arab state which has paid its share is Saudi Arabia. That share is about $28.5 million. Because the other Arab states have not honored their commitments, this sum is insufficient. The West Bank municipalities, for example, have not received any Arab aid or assistance for the past 4 years.

PNC Speaker Raps Kuwaiti Assembly Speaker

JN291935 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Amman, 29 Jun (JNA) — PNC Speaker His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has commented on the violent campaign leveled by Kuwaiti National Assembly Speaker Ahmad al-Sa'dun against certain Arab governments, including the PLO, expressing astonishment that a responsible Arab would haphazardly propagate accusations and spread rumors without any justification. Al-Sa'ih added: It would be more proper for Al-Sa'dun to make his statements after the Kuwaiti National Assembly had reached a decisive conclusion regarding these accusations after an objective investigation. His eminence expressed the PLO's concern with spending funds in the right, proper channels. He pointed out that spreading rumors about ways they are spent harms the supreme Arab interest and achieves some goals of our adversaries.

He added that what took place recently in the camps has burdened the organization with large sums of money to enable the Palestinians to defend themselves, and such a heroic, militant stand in the camps should be rewarded by doubling assistance, and not suspending it. Al-Sa'ih said that if Al-Sa'dun knew precisely what is taking place in the West Bank and Gaza Strip under the occupation, he would not make his proposal to suspend assistance in such a manner.

Al-Sa'ih hoped that Al-Sa'dun and members of the Kuwaiti National Assembly will appreciate their responsibility toward the central cause of the Arab and Islamic nation, act positively as regards the attitude of their Jordanian and Palestinian brothers toward Kuwaiti amir, government, and people, and increase their assistance. If sacrificing oneself is impossible, it is fair to contribute money to jihad. He prayed God to keep fraternal Kuwait an asset to its Arab nation and to be a benevolent, and not a malevolent, factor.

Arab Economic Council Begins Meetings in Amman

JN291616 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Amman, 29 Jun (PETRA) — Meetings of the 43d ordinary session of the Arab Economic Unity Council began here today at the level of ministers of economy, trade, and finance or their representatives. Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs in the Syrian Arab Republic and chairman of the current session, delivered a speech opening the session. He expressed the thanks of the participating Arab delegations to Jordan for the efforts it has offered and is offering to the council sessions, which constitute an effective factor in rendering the work a success and in achieving the session's objectives.

In this session the council continues to consider the free trade zone between the United States and the Zionist entity and practical steps that should be taken to confront the U.S.-Zionist alliance. The council will discuss the technical aid the council extends to member states that are less developed, and increasing the effectiveness of this aid. The council will also discuss the recommendations and reports of the technical committees and subcommittees in the sectors of industry, agriculture, communications, and customs, as well as a group of memorandums presented by the unity council general secretariat including one on Arab states that have not joined the economic unity agreement, urging them to join since this will serve the joint Arab economic action.

Delegations from nine Arab countries are participating in the meetings. They are Jordan, Syria, Sudan, Iraq, the UAE, Kuwait, Palestine, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and YAR, in addition to the delegation of the council's general secretariat.

Meetings End 30 June

JN301543 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Amman, 30 Jun (PETRA) — The 43th session of the ministerial council of the members of the Arab Economic Unity Agreement at the level of ministers of economy, trade, and finance or their representatives ended here today. At the end of its 2-day meetings the ministerial council adopted a group of decisions of special importance for Arab economic integration and for the confrontation of challenges and dangers that affect the progress of this integration and development in the Arab countries.

In view of the seriousness of the free trade zone between the United States and the Zionist entity, the council stressed the need for immediate measures to implement both its previous decisions and the decisions of the Arab Economic and Social Council. The council called for intensifying information efforts by all available means to mobilize popular Arab efforts to tighten boycott procedures. It also called for supporting official efforts in this regard to implement the boycott regulations and for immediate measures to establish and promote organs that supervise the firm application of all boycott procedures.

The council regarded the new step of establishing the free trade zone between the United States and the Zionist entity, which will result in bilateral economic integration, as an escalation of the continuous aggression against the Arab nation. The council called on Arab and foreign chambers of commerce and industry to play a positive role and adopt measures that contribute to implementing the boycott regulations in order to confront the economic and strategic cooperation between the United States and the Zionist entity.

GULF AFFAIRS

Kuwait Defense Minister on Ship's Seizure

LD011427 Kuwait KUNA in English 1258 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 1 (KUNA) — A graduation ceremony of the 12th batch of Kuwaiti Army recruits was held here Monday.

The graduation was attended by Defence Minister Salim al-Sabah, chief of staff of the Armed Forces Major General Faraj al-Ghanim, Defense Under Secretary 'Abd al-Razak al-Khameis and senior Army officers.

In his speech delivered on this occasion, Shaykh Salim warned of the current situation in the region and urged graduates to be alert to acts that might harm the security or shake the stability of Kuwait.

He commented on the surrounding situation by saying "...leaders and officials will pay highly to avoid Kuwait's involvement in any trend that will drive it to a war."

He said, "If, as politicians we failed (to do so) it is your role as military men to defend Kuwait...."

Following the graduation ceremony, the Kuwaiti defense minister held a press conference and expressed hope that Iran releases *Al-Maharraq* ship it had seized last week, within a short period of time.

He denied reports that *Al-Maharraq*, a Kuwaiti ship, was carrying arms. He said "*Al-Maharraq* is a merchant vessel carrying goods for Kuwait which are for civil use, and even if the ship was carrying weapons, then they are for Kuwait which is a friendly country and not an enemy".

He said that the seizure of the ship in the international waters is a kind of challenge to the international law.

The minister, on the other hand, said that no meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states defense ministers will be held shortly at the present time, but an annual ministerial meeting will be held. The date of its convening is not determined yet.

On the Kuwaiti women enrollment in the Army, Shaykh Salim said time is not ripe yet for enrollment of women in the military field.

Saudi Prince on Assembling GCC Military Force

GF011804 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Al-Dammam, 1 Jul (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has stated that the joint GCC force, which was formed by the GCC countries in Hafr al-Batin, will be assembled during the next few months in the manner decided by the GCC military leaders.

BAHRAIN

Premier Interviewed on Gulf War, Foreign Affairs

GF301702 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 30 Jun 85 p 5

[Interview with Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah by Huda al-Husayni, correspondent of the London-based Lebanese magazine *AL-SAYYAD* in Manama — date not given]

[Text] Al-Husayni: Is Bahrain concerned about the possibility of the Gulf war expanding?
Khalifah: Bahrain and all its sister countries are concerned. The Gulf war is very worrying. None of the Gulf countries are free from this worry.

Al-Husayni: What do you think about the escalation of the cities' war between Iraq and Iran? Do you think it will expand?
Khalifah: War is war. It cannot be confined to a specific place. Had the efforts exerted to end this war been effective, the war would not have expanded. War is like a fire in dry grass; it can expand to devour large sectors and can only be contained through good intentions. The war against cities is a natural matter, because so long as the war continues, the cities will be exposed to shelling.

Al-Husayni: What is Bahrain doing to stop this war?
Khalifah: Bahrain, like other fraternal countries in the region, has supported from the beginning and has contributed to peace efforts. The truth is that since the first week of the eruption of the war the brothers in Iraq have expressed their full readiness to stop the war and affirmed many times that they are ready to sit at the negotiating table and hold discussions. The GCC countries had hoped that both sides would respond, but regrettably only one side has done so. Nevertheless, we hope that we will not be affected by the irresponsiveness of the other side. However, we will continue our efforts to stop the war.

Al-Husayni: Is the visit by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to Tehran the beginning of new relations between the Gulf states and Iran?
Khalifah: As a matter of fact, Saudi Arabia has always played a leading role in bringing about an appropriate solution to end bloodshed among Arab and Islamic countries. The visit of Prince Sa'ud is a part of this objective. The Kingdom's objective has always been noble. The Kingdom exerts its efforts so that the whole world can live in peace. Since peace in the region is necessary and concerns all countries, and since the Kingdom makes all its efforts on the basis of its good intentions, we should hope it succeeds in its moves. The latest move, whatever it may be, shows the good intentions of Saudi Arabia and the GCC states.

Al-Husayni: Bahrain has relations with Iran. Are these relations distinguished or tense?
Khalifah: Relations between us are neither distinguished nor tense. We in Bahrain, like the rest of our brothers in the region, support cooperation with our neighbors and respect what the neighbor does within his own country. There are things which

should not exceed these limits, such as interference in the affairs of others.

As for our relations with Iran, I cannot say that they are tense in view of the fact that the situation is not clear yet. As you know, the existing war is not directed against one country in particular. We consider it a threat to all the region's states. Therefore, once Iran wishes to establish good relations with countries through deeds, not just words, then Bahrain, like its neighbors, will welcome this.

Al-Husayni: Can you describe Bahrain's relations with the United States?
Khalifah: I assure you that our relations with the United States are good and strong and are based on mutual respect. These relations have not been affected by anything. There is nothing more to add than what is existing between us.

Al-Husayni: Do you highly trust these relations?
Khalifah: Relations are the factor which governs confidence among countries. Our relations with the United States are old and nothing has taken place to change them. At the same time, the United States has done nothing to make us lose our confidence in it. We hope that these relations will continue as they are on the basis of mutual respect.

Al-Husayni: It has been mentioned that the United States agreed to sell two [figure as published] military aircraft to Bahrain. Do you intend to consolidate your military defenses?
Khalifah: We always support the development of our military defenses. Whether we receive our weapons from the United States or from any other country, this comes within the framework of our attempt to diversify and consolidate our weapons. This is our policy in the armament of our forces.

Al-Husayni: To what extent do you want to develop your relations with the Soviet Union?
Khalifah: At present, we do not have relations with the Soviet Union. I think that we in the Gulf region must reconsider our relations with countries, especially since the Soviet Union is a superpower like the United States. The Soviet Union had relations with the United States before it had relations with other countries, including the Arab countries.

As a matter of fact, a few years ago I did not recommend the idea of establishing relations with the Soviet Union, but now I think we must reconsider our policies. I think it is in the interest of the region's states to try to establish relations with all countries on the basis of mutual interests. Moreover, the Soviet Union is a superpower which has its place and political influence in the world.

Al-Husayni: Can Bahrain take the initiative in establishing relations with the Soviet Union?
Khalifah: Bahrain is a free country and can take the initiative in many matters. However, we have deep relations with our neighbors and I do not think that it is in the interest of any country to make a decision without considering its relations with its neighbors. Normally, the arrangement of any relations with any country is made through consultations. Praise be to God, there are continuous consultations in the GCC and senior officials exchange matters openly. Politically, we agree on our foreign policies. We always discuss our foreign relations when the major GCC leaders meet.

Al-Husayni: This means that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia can change its views with regard to relations with the Soviets.
Khalifah: I cannot speak on behalf of Saudi Arabia, nor can I speak about the establishment of relations between it and the Soviet Union. The Kingdom has its own policy. However in this regard the Kingdom always consults its neighbors regarding the adoption of resolutions and the approval of foreign policies, although it is a big country which has its political and economic influence in the whole world.

Al-Husayni: What is your advice to Kuwait after what has happened in it?
Khalifah: The Kuwaiti brothers do not need any advice. We consider what happened in Kuwait as something which happened to all of us. As I said, Kuwait does not need any advice, but like any other country it needs support. Praise be to God, Kuwait is supported by the region. It is a pity that such things happen in Kuwait repeatedly, especially since Kuwait has not harbored hostility toward any regime, any country, or any organization. Kuwait opened its doors for others to come and live in its territory. What has happened should not have happened, but these matters are not in our hands. I think that these acts are carried out by elements that are directed from outside our countries. If we agree among ourselves and coordinate in a better manner those matters related to security, then we will ward off many dangers aimed toward us.

We as officials and countries are threatened like other countries in the world. The threat to the Gulf countries in particular may be due to our stability, which we consider an important element. Our development in recent years has been due to stability in the first place, and then due to the facilities and existing systems and legislations, from which anyone can benefit. For all these reasons, investment and construction projects have increased and everything that serves the interests of the citizens in the Gulf has flourished.

Al-Husayni: Are Bahraini prisons empty or full?
Khalifah: There are prisons in every country which hold prisoners of various types. Regarding your question, I say that our prisons are not full, nor do we hope that we will fill them. In this we depend on our policy which serves the citizen's interest. Those who rebel against us, such as some elements which create disorder, can be found in every country. If one is sent to prison for other offenses, he will be sent there temporarily because of certain violations or because of human mistakes, which we hope will dwindle with time.

Al-Husayni: Is there any internal threat to Bahrain, from sectarian strife for example?
Khalifah: I do not believe there is a threat of sectarian conflict in Bahrain. I believe that when internal threats take place in many countries, there are foreign and international policies and plots being implemented through internal tools. It is regrettable that laymen and many citizens in the Arab Gulf countries or other Arab countries, or even in the countries which have such problems do not understand this. That is why it does not bother

me if internal problems occur in the Gulf region, because the Arab governments in the Gulf have provided everything the citizen needs. It is known to many Arab countries and Arab intelligensia that the governments of these Arab countries adopt policies which serve the citizen's interest, and nothing else. Hence, I believe that internal matters which cause ideological friction or something similar are external plots which aim to shake Arab unity. Regrettably, these attempts have been successful in many countries throughout the entire Arab nation, and attempts are being made to implement these plots in this region.

Your question gives me the opportunity to talk about this issue in detail. You are a Lebanese. The Lebanese brothers are dear to us and we know what is taking place in your country and the policy your leaders are trying to implement there. We have been trying, together with our brothers in the GCC and our Arab brothers, to save Lebanon. We hope that our people in the region will learn a lesson from what is taking place in other countries so that these people will form the first defense line in the face of any possible discord taking place among them. If the citizen understands that this discord only serves the interests of foreign countries and not his own, the people will form the first defense line for the governments.

I say once again that I am pleased to have this question directed to me because this issue is critical and concerns all citizens, even though many of them do not like to indulge in it or talk about it because it concerns the fundamental beliefs of the people who are one nation. When we go to Europe or Western countries, we do not know whether a man is Catholic or Protestant. On the contrary, we find people who do not talk about religious disunity because this issue of religion only concerns one's self. On the other hand, when they talk about us with regard to this issue, they talk about discord; which faction this group belongs to and which one that belongs to? We are very hopeful that our people in the region will understand these matters before they are influenced by the discord some elements are trying to sow among them.

I thank God once again. I do not believe that this kind of threat exists among us. A threat exists when some people try to influence people's ideas by things which have nothing to do with religion. We are one people. This idea serves one people. We have the same interest and destiny.

Al-Husayni: Has Iran stopped insisting that Bahrain is a part of it?
Khalifah: The issue of Bahrain being a part of Iran is finished. Bahrain is a member of the United Nations. It is an independent and sovereign state. This issue has no value. I think that this file has been closed.

Al-Husayni: Are you able to defend yourselves without foreign support?
Al Khalifah: We have the capability to defend ourselves for at least several hours. No country in the world is capable of completely defending itself from any offensive. While it is true that we are able to defend ourselves, every country needs some support and assistance.

Al-Husayni: Are you in the Gulf worried that either Iraq or Iran will emerge more victorious and powerful at the end of the war?
Khalifah: I am talking about Bahrain. We did not want the war to erupt in the first place. I want to affirm that Iraq also did not want to enter this war. I had visited Iraq 2 weeks before the war broke out, and I saw development and construction which indicated their intention to maintain stability. This war was imposed on Iraq and the region. As to whether we are worried about who will win the war, the answer is no. We have great hopes that the bloodshed will stop and that the two Muslim neighbors will be reconciled. Iraq would like this most of all. I hope that those efforts exerted for halting the war will succeed. These efforts must be supported by all countries of the world. We do not boast of the one who will win or lose the war, because wars are only means for destruction.

The allies won the war because they cooperated among themselves. The countries against which they fought today are developed and civilized. They have their own policies, production, and exports. We are a Gulf state and Iran must realize this. We should review and revise our actions.

Al-Husayni: Let us shift to the Middle East. Do you support the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?
Khalifah: We support whatever brings stability and solutions to the Palestinian people. We view King Husayn's efforts as beneficial for the Palestinian brothers, because of his long political experience and his contacts. He knows best the interests of the region.

We frankly support King Husayn's policy. We hope that the brother Palestinians will follow this road with King Husayn, for it is in everyone's interest. A solution to the Palestinian issue will benefit everyone. It will serve all the countries of the Arab world. We in the Gulf still consider the Palestinian issue as first priority. Of course, we support any initiative which will achieve positive results and any solution which will allow millions of Palestinians to live in stability.

Al-Husayni: Do you encourage the United States to recognize the PLO?
Khalifah: Of course we encourage the United States to recognize the PLO. This is because the PLO defends the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. We try to explain to the United States that the PLO and the Palestinian brothers who are affiliated with it are not a terrorists, but an organization that defends the rights of the Palestinian people, and nothing more. The Palestinians, like any other people, are defending and demanding their rights. There are millions of Palestinians — not merely hundreds or thousands. Palestine was a country and a state. The Palestinians were not brought over from several countries to create an entity. The Palestinians mean Palestine, and Palestine was a country and a state.

Al-Husayni: Do you support the convening of an international conference to resolve the Palestinian question with, of course, the Soviet Union's participation?
Khalifah: I do not believe that international conferences resolve any issues. It is true that the United States and the Soviet Union are important elements, and Palestinian presence in any confer-

ence that deals with the Palestinian question is necessary, but I do not support the convening of international conferences to solve our own issues in view of what we have suffered from the results of such conferences.

I would support the convening of an international conference if there was any hope that such a conference would achieve results.

Al-Husayni: As the idea of an international conference is cast aside, there are those who propose direct negotiations among the Palestinians, the Jordanians, and Israel. What is your view?
Khalifah: I do not want to enter into the details of this matter. As you know, the Palestinian question is our principal cause. There is no Arab official who has not talked about this issue. There is no elected leader, old or new, who has not called for a solution to the Palestinian question. I believe it is better not to turn the Palestinian question into a scapegoat. I believe that the Palestinian question is important, but I do not want to add to what my brothers the Arab leaders have said. The efforts that we make and the efforts that are made by King Husayn and all those who are interested int he cause suffice.

I believe that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is a man who is being asked to do a lot of things: Everyone is asking him to do this or that. He has proven that he is a leader, and that he is active and flexible. We must support him. We must continue the efforts to find solutions that will safeguard a good living for our Palestinian brothers and protect their dignity.

Al-Husayni: What solution do you see for the Lebanese question?
Kahlifah: The solution to the Lebanese question rests in the hands of the Lebanese. What is happening in Lebanon is painful for us. We have known Lebanon from the time we were young. I do not think that there is any person in the Gulf who did not visit Lebanon when it was stable and prosperous. Everyone feels that however much the Lebanese differ among themselves, they will not differ over Lebanon's interests. However, as I said in the beginning, it is external influences that have affected Lebanon.

There is no need to say much; the solution rests in the hands of the Lebanese brothers, and no one can impose any solution on them.

KUWAIT

Cabinet Approves Draft Law To Try Ministers

GF011026 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 30 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] A new draft law that could put ministers on trial has been approved by Kuwait's Council of Ministers, according to *AL-ANBA'*. The report said that the 13-article law has been referred to the National Assembly's Legal and Legislative Committee, which is also studying a draft law submitted by deputies.

The law endorsed by the Cabinet, could be applied to both the previous and present ministers and says that the minister would be held responsible for misappropriations committed by anyone under him. An article of the law states that the ministers might be punished if they committed crimes related to the security of the state; for influencing the judiciary; for violations of election law; or for election crimes.

Another article provides for the dismissal of a minister, if found guilty by a court, and compensation for anyone who might have been harmed by his action.

The draft law also recommends the formation of a higher court of five Kuwaiti members of the Higher Appeals Court, who would conduct trial of ministers. The members of such a court are to be selected through a secret ballot and is to be presided over by the oldest member. The court should be formed within 15 days after allegations are made.

The case would be investigated by the general prosecutor. Action against a minister would be taken only after the Prime Minister informs the General Prosecutor to investigate allegations. The National Assembly has also been given the right to seek legal action.

Allegations against a minister should be made by at least 10 deputies of the National Assembly, which would hold a secret session to review the case and give its decision within 15 days after a petition has been submitted.

A minister would lose his immunity soon after legal proceedings begin, according to another article.

A judgement of conviction must be by at least four judges of the bench.

Other articles of the draft law regulate the work of the general prosecutor.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh Commentary on EEC Concern for Mideast

LD012212 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Jul 85

["News and Comment" by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] The EEC summit, which concluded its work yesterday in Milan, only discussed the Arab-Israeli conflict in a marginal manner and did not give a clear view of the European position toward the issue.

The EEC leaders' handling of the Arab-Israeli conflict in an unofficial way reflected a feeling of disinterest or a cancellation of the European commitment toward finding a solution to the crisis. This confirmed fears that the EEC still maintains its complacent and apprehensive position toward seriously dealing with the problem.

Observers believe the absence of an indication in the EEC summit statement of the desire of the EEC countries to participate in any effort to find a just and permanent solution consecrates the European position which, until now, has refused to participate effectively in finding a formula by which the sides of the conflict can meet. The ephemeral support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement by the conferees also did not live up to expectations of the interest from the Europeans. Some of them expressed interest in supporting this agreement, but it was noted when the issue was discussed [words indistinct] that disinterest was widespread. In spite of the support, it was not accompanied by an expression of a desire to participate effectively in making the agreement succeed in its mission.

The policy of the EEC toward the Arab-Israeli conflict is still therefore, in a stage of retreat and withdrawal away from practicing an independent European role that can affect the crisis. This has made the European role swing between advancing one step forward and retreating two. This does not prevent us from saying, however, that it is not too late for West European countries to shoulder a more effective role more compatible with the size of mutual Arab-European interests. Even the countries which show sympathy with the rights of the Palestinian people did not go beyond cautious ground and this has made the European role less than is requisite.

AL-BILAD on 'Eagerness' to Develop Armed Forces

GF010526 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 1 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] On his Majesty the King's eagerness to develop the Armed Forces, the newspaper *AL-BILAD* says: The Saudi leaders are eager to develop the Saudi Armed Forces by providing the most advanced weapons to defend the homeland. Therefore, the Saudi youth in the Armed Forces know very well their role in dealing with these weapons by applying advanced technological methods. His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, has defined the outlines of this technological development. He said in his address to the King 'Abd al-'Aziz Air Base personnel: The advanced weapons in your hands are a source of pride for all your Arab and Muslim brothers.

Concluding, the newspaper emphasizes that Saudi Arabia's eagerness to develop and support the Armed Forces is to establish peace. Our forces are a strength for Islam, it said.

State Minister Receives Niger Foreign Minister

GF011151 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0950 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 1 Jul (SPA) — Minister of State Ibrahim Mas'ud met in Jeddah today with Niger Foreign and Cooperation Minister Daouda Diallo, who is currently visiting the Kingdom. They discussed bilateral relations and current Islamic issues.

The Niger foreign and cooperation minister arrived in Jeddah yesterday on a visit to the Kingdom.

Foreign Minister Arrives From Morocco

GF020902 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0840 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 2 Jul (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal returned to Al-Ta'if early today after concluding a visit to the fraternal Moroccan Kingdom. During the visit, he conveyed a message from His Majesty King Fahd to his brother King Hassan II. While meeting with Moroccan foreign affairs, cooperation, and information minister 'Abdallatif Filali, he discussed issues of common interest.

UAE

Official Says Iran Will 'Respond' to Mediation

GF011030 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 1 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter]

[Text] Iran has expressed its willingness to respond to any mediation effort that not only appears to be "constructive" but also establishes the credibility of the mediators.

The country's first deputy foreign minister, Mr 'Ali Ahmed Besharati, told reports in Dubayy yesterday, while on his way home at the end of a three-nation South Asian tour, that his government had discerned certain positive developments on the diplomatic front.

He said: "Till two months ago, no organisation genuinely wanted to do anything that would end the war. All the mediators were merely putting forward slogans and offered no practical plan to end the conflict. The superpowers were favouring a continuation of the conflict while others were simply indifferent. The situation has now changed."

Mr Besharati, who met top government leaders in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, hinted at the possibility of a fresh peace attempt by the Nonaligned Movement and held out the assurance that Iran would not be found wanting in responding to the initiative.

Referring to his talks in Delhi with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and other Indian leaders, he said the non-aligned initiative may see the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khursheed Alam Khan, resuming his 'shuttle diplomacy' between Tehran and Baghdad.

The Iranian deputy foreign minister said the first step towards any settlement should be to fix responsibility for starting the war. Other moves leading to a final settlement could follow. Urgent measures were also necessary to contain the war and Mr Besharati regretted the lack of serious efforts in that direction.

He appeared to suggest that Iran was now showing greater flexibility with regard to its demands against Iraq. He said his discussions in Pakistan and Bangladesh pointed to the possibility of new peace efforts by the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO). But he stressed that Iran had not asked for these.

Mr Besharati warned that "more martyrs on the warfront" would only harden Iran's position and that his country was not prepared for peace while its territory was occupied.

Asked about the seizure on June 20 by the Iranian Navy of a cargo vessel belonging to the United Arab Shipping Company while it was passing through the Straits of Hormuz, Mr Besharati maintained that every state had the right to detain and inspect a foreign ship in its territorial water to check if it was carrying anything objectionable.

AL-BAYAN Urges OPEC Not To Give in to Pressure

GF011726 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 1 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 1 Jul (WAKH) — A leading United Arab Emirates daily today urged OPEC ministers to take the opportunity of the next four days in paving the way for a successful meeting in Vienna on Friday.

The Dubai-based newspaper *AL-BAYAN* also said the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries should not give way to pressure by the multi-national oil companies and follow the speculative spot market, where prices are lower.

"World oil circles are following with interest the rounds of consultations this week among a number of OPEC oil ministers.

"They are attempting to affect the discussions directly or indirectly by announcing price cuts... and destocking an average of two million barrels a day from their strategic reserves," *AL-BAYAN* said.

"It is in the interest of the oil monopolies to put OPEC ministers in a state of confusion and anxiety that would make them unable to unite their position as they prepare to meet in July," the paper pointed out.

"The only road to success is for OPEC to reduce its output to the real needs of every member and the oil market and not by cutting prices.

"The market could stabilize immediately after a courageous decision by OPEC and prices could firm up at the levels decreed by OPEC," *AL-BAYAN* said in conclusion.

PDRY

Joint Military Committee Issues Statement

GF011353 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The Joint Military Committee for both parts of the homeland concluded the meetings of its current session in Aden this morning. The committee issued the following press statement: The Joint Military Committee for both parts of the homeland held its first 1985 session in Aden from 29 June to 1 July in accordance with the directions of the political leaders in both parts of the homeland represented by the Yemeni Supreme Council.

The council is chaired by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; and Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland.

During the session the Joint Military Committee discussed a number of topics concerning the organization of work of the Ministry of Interior in one country and a number of issues on its agenda.

During this session, the brother chairmen and members of the Joint Military Committee visited the Military Club and historical sites in Aden.

The brother chairmen and members of the Military Committee of the northern part of the homeland expressed admiration for the achievements attained in the southern part of the homeland.

The Joint Military Committee agreed to hold its forthcoming session in Sanaa.

YAR

Military Delegation Returns From Aden Meeting

GF011330 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The members of the northern side of the Yemeni Joint Military Committee today returned to Sanaa from Aden. The northern side was led by Brother Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali Muhammad Salah, deputy chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee, who participated in the first session of this committee's meetings held in Aden from 29 June to 1 July.

A press statement was issued at the end of this session, in which it was pointed out that the committee ratified some organizational issues concerning the Ministry of Interior. It was agreed that the committee's next session will be held in Sanaa.

The chairman and the members of the northern side of the Yemeni Joint Military Committee left Aden this morning and were bid farewell by Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Wasi' Sallam, deputy minister of interior and chairman of the committee, and members of the southern side of the committee.

Foreign Minister Receives DPRK Delegation

GF011800 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee, today received the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] delegation led by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, which is currently visiting our country. During the meeting, they discussed relations between the two friendly countries and ways of developing them. The meeting was attended by the DPRK ambassador in Sanaa.

Development Minister Returns From Iraq

GF010800 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and head of the central organ of planning, returned to Sanaa yesterday. He chaired the YAR side in the meetings of the YAR-Iraqi Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation, which were held in Baghdad from 12 to 14 June.

In a statement to SABA' news agency, Al-'Attar said the YAR-Iraqi Joint Committee meetings were successful. He noted that an agreement was reached to expand cooperation in the fields of agriculture, education, oil, mineral wealth, finance, trade, information, and culture. He said that during his stay in Baghdad he met with a number of senior officials, including President Saddam Husayn; he discussed bilateral relations with them. He said President Saddam Husayn asked him to convey his greetings to Brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Laws Amended To Conform With Islamic Law

NC012124 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The People's Assembly resumed its meetings this evening under Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub to discuss the articles of the new personal status law. The assembly approved the amendments that have been introduced into certain articles of the law, so that it has become completely consistent with Islamic Shari'a.

Petroleum Minister 'Strongly' Criticizes OPEC

GF011826 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1245 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Jul (WAM) — Egyptian Petroleum Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Qindil has strongly criticized OPEC. He said that it holds many conflicting views which threaten its unity. He believed that the failures confronting the organization are not the result of successes and the unity of consumer countries, but because of conflicting interests among members of the organization. He expressed the hope that the organization would succeed in maintaining market stability.

The Egyptian minister said that the best course of action for OPEC is to conduct regional consultations. Neighboring countries or those which have similar crude oil should get together, as in the case of the Gulf states which coordinate with each other. He described this coordination as excellent, due to the location and joint interests and policies of the GCC states.

In a statement published today by *AL-ITTIHAD*, he said that it would be possible through coordination among various producing countries to agree on market distribution, which will assist in stabilizing the oil markets.

'Abd al-Hadi Qindil expected that oil prices would decrease to $25 per barrel during the coming winter season. He saw the need to link the price of crude oil to that of oil products so as to remedy current defects in the oil markets.

The Egyptian petroleum minister affirmed anew that Egypt is not planning to join OPEC, pointing out that despite the fact that Egypt is not a member, it has adhered to its commitments to lower its production so as to maintain oil market stability.

The Egyptian minister revealed that large quantities of petroleum have been discovered in Egypt, but he said that his country has not yet announced this discovery. He added that there are good possibilities for discovering oil in Egypt's Western Sahara and in the Sinai Peninsula. He said that Egypt has begun to extend oil pipelines across the Western Sahara to link up the discovered oil wells and to collect their output. He added that a U.S. company soon will announce a new commercial oil discovery in the Western Sahara. The company has drilled three wells in the region of (Malayha), and each well is producing 3,000 BPD. He explained that Egypt's policy depends on increasing its strategic reserve and maintaining oil revenues by increasing them as much as possible in order to remain a producing and exporting country as long as possible. He added that Egypt, based on this plan, does not intend to increase its oil exports just to compensate for differences resulting from reduced oil prices.

He said that Egypt succeeded in reducing the expected rate of increase in oil consumption last year by about 3-5 percent. Egypt's current oil production is between 850,000 and 870,000 BPD, yielding $2 billion annually.

Reportage on Visit of PRC Security Official

Official Arrives in Cairo

NC282225 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) — Wang Wentong, vice minister of public security in the PRC, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Cairo this evening for a 1-week visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian Interior Ministry. He will visit Rwanda and Algeria after leaving Egypt.

On his arrival he stated that he is happy to visit Egypt. He said: Egypt is our country's friend and we are seeking to strengthen this friendship. At the same time, we are hoping to benefit from an exchange of expertise in the security and police spheres of our two ministries, particularly since Egypt has skill in this field.

Bilateral Relations Praised

NC011507 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has praised the ties of friendship between Egypt and China, saying that these ties are deeply rooted in history and grow even stronger with time.

In a speech delivered at a luncheon held today in honor of Wang Wentong, PRC vice minister of public security, and his accompanying delegation, the interior minister also praised the progress China has achieved in various economic and social fields. He said that the Egyptian Interior Ministry always aspires to strengthen relations between the Egyptian and Chinese security departments within the framework of its policy to strengthen relations and establish positive cooperation with security departments in fraternal and friendly states.

In his speech, the PRC vice minister for public security praised the pioneering development which Egypt has achieved in the Arab and African area. He said that for this reason the Chinese delegation was eager to begin its tour of a number of African states and Egypt to become acquainted with police and security departments.

Mr Wang Wentong welcomed the strengthening of friendly bilateral relations as well as the exchange of expertise and visits between the security departments of both countries. He also noted the spirit of brotherhood and the hospitality with which the Chinese security delegation was received by the Egyptian officials in the Interior Ministry. On behalf of the Chinese public security minister, he invited Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi to visit China.

The PRC public security delegation arrived in Cairo last Friday at the invitation of the Egyptian Interior Ministry on a 1-week visit. The delegation is also scheduled to visit Rwanda and Algeria.

Ghali on Mideast, Gulf, African Issues

GF010440 Doha QNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] New York, 30 Jun (QNA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, said that a new driving force for peace in the Middle East has arisen during the recent visit of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan to the United States.

He said that what is important is that U.S. diplomacy should act to maintain this driving force and to benefit from it in serving peace, and in seeking a just and constant peaceful solution in the region.

He stated that conducting a dialogue between the United States and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is an important step which will allow for other moves toward a comprehensive peace.

Butrus Ghali stressed that the PLO is a main party which cannot be ignored in any negotiations. It must participate in negotiations for a peaceful settlement because the organization represents the Palestinian people. He said that the refusal of Israel to negotiate with the organization is a stand which is illogical and all historical events.

Answering a question by the QNA correspondent in New York on current settlement projects in the region, including current proposals by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, the Egyptian minister said that these proposals by the Israeli prime minister are a positive step regardless of their content.

He added that the negotiations between the Israeli and the Palestinian sides have actually begun indirectly despite the refusal of both sides to recognize each other. Therefore Shim'on Peres' proposal can not be ignored although the Israeli stand is erroneous, since it assumes that holding direct negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is an objective to be sought and that efforts must be exerted so as to prepare for it. The truth must not be ignored by international public opinion. The objective is the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace based on the right of the Palestinian people for self-determination.

In this regard, he explained that the Egyptian stand is characterized by flexibity and based on the fact that the important thing is to achieve the goal. He said: If an international conference is to be held, we would welcome it. We reject the argument that the participation of the Soviet Union will exacerbate the situation because the negotiations contain a dynamism which will further dialogue.

The Egyptian minister explained his country's readiness to play a mediator role to end the Iraq-Iran conflict if asked to do so.

He said that Egypt is ready to exert all efforts to initiate a dialogue for negotiations to halt the fighting.

He added: It must be clear to all that a military solution cannot be acheived. The two parties will eventually negotiate sooner or later. Why not begin today to stop the bloodshed and destruction?

He added that the Nonaligned Movement — according to Egypt's point of view — is the ideal framework through which a peaceful solution to this conflict can be reached.

Answering a question on the Arab situation, Butrus Ghali affirmed that what is linking Egypt and its sister Arab countries is more powerful and deeper than any transitory differences.

He said that the severence of diplomatic relations has not affected cooperation in various fields at unofficial levels.

In this regard, he said that the countries and the people of the Gulf have a distinguished place in the hearts of the Egyptians. He said: There are contacts between us and most of the governments of these countries because there is a mutual interest and also they serve Arab national goals.

The Egyptian minister — who recently visted New York to participate in the discussion of the Namibian issue and the situation in the African arena by the UN Security Council — expressed Egypt's welcome to the U.S. Congress' recent decision to impose economic sanctions on South Africa. He said that time is ripe for imposing all kinds of pressures on the racist South African regime so that it will adhere to the UN resolutions concerning the independence of Namibia, foremost of which is UN Security Council Resolution 435 which is a definite plan for Namibia independence.

Butrus Ghali referred to the relations among the Nile basin countries. He said: It is in the interest of the people and the governments of these countries to consolidate cooperation for rationalizing and benefiting from the waters of the Nile and for implementing projects to achieve this goal as has been done, for example, by the countries of the Senegal River Basin.

He added that the fruitful cooperation among these countries has begun. These countries will meet annually within the framework of the (Anduger) group which held its first meeting in Khartoum in 1983. The second meeting was held in Kenshash in 1984. It is expected that they will hold a third meeting in Kampala this year. The meeting will be attended by Egypt, Sudan, Uganda, Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda, and Central Africa.

AL-RA'Y Reports Consulate To Open in Aqaba

JN300937 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 30 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Amman, PETRA — The Egyptian Government has decided to open an independent consulate in Aqaba within the framework of bolstering bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries.

This consulate will extend its services to Egyptian nationals in Jordan.

Jordanian Information Minister Makes Stopover

NC020415 Cairo MENA in English 2135 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo Jul 1 (MENA) — Jordanian Minister of Information Muhammad al-Khatib arrived here tonight from Amman en route to Tunis to attend tomorrow a two-day Arab information ministers conference.

On hand to receive him on arrival were: Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif and Jordan's Ambassador to Egypt Hasan Hamani.

In an arrival statement, the Jordanian minister said he will return to Cairo next Wednesday evening for a two-day visit for intensive talks with Al-Sharif and top-ranking information officials in light of the distinguished relations between the two countries.

Asked whether he was carrying a message from the Jordanian monarch to President Husni Mubarak, he said the two leaders maintain daily contacts requiring no messages.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Comments on U.S. Hostage Crisis

NC020753 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 2 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-JUMHURIYAH* writes that the U.S. hostage crisis is finally over, noting that the hostages arrived in Frankfurt at dawn yesterday after being transported from Beirut to Damascus the night before. Within the next few days, more than 700 Lebanese detainees in 'Atlit prison in Israel are expected to gain their freedom. According to the paper, the transfer of the Lebanese prisoners from the Ansar detention camp in south Lebanon to Israel was obviously done in flagrant violation of the Geneva convention, which regulates the status of civilians in occupied areas. The paper says that the United States could have denounced this transfer in stronger terms, followed such a denunciation with an unambiguous demand that Israel release the detainees, and used its clout to secure their actual release. Had the United States done this, the hijackers of the TWA jetliner would have been deprived of any pretext to justify their equally illegal act, and the United States would not have found itself in such a critical situation.

Cairo Criticizes Policies of Lebanese Shi'ites

NC011450 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Hasan Fu'ad commentary: "The Tragedy That They Wanted To Turn Into A Comedy"]

[Text] The plot in Lebanon has not yet ended; the acts of the play are not yet over; and the deal that was concluded on 29 June among Israeli, Syrian, and U.S. parties is not the final outcome. Some people were paid. It seems that some people were comforted following 17 hard days during which attention was diverted from the main issue of the massacres against the Palestinians in the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barjinah camps throughout the holy month of Ramadan at hands of the Shi'ite militiamen and the Shi'ite brigade in the Lebanese Army with the full support of the ruling regime in Syria.

With the release of the 39 hostages of the TWA airliner, the three parties involved in the deal seem to have succeeded in diverting world attention from the massacres in the Palestinian camps in Beirut. How can the world view the release of the 39 hostages and forget about thousands of Palestinians who were murdered, wounded, and left bleeding inside the camps without any aid, because the Shi'ite Amal militiamen, who unleashed the fire of their wrath, prevented rescue teams from reaching the wounded.

How can the world forget the ordeal of the 39 American hostages, whose airliner was hijacked under suspicious circumstances and were then released under more suspicious circumstances? How can the world forget that Palestinian Arab blood was shed in vain by Lebanese Arab hands and with the encouragement, support, and planning of the Syrian regime? How can the world remain silent about the massacres in the Palestinian camps throughout the 17 days the TWA airliner was hijacked? How can the Arab people forget this bloody tragedy, the champions of which turned it into a comedy.

The entire Arab world heard the cries of women and children in the Palestinian camps while they were murdered treacherously. The whole Arab world saw the Lebanese Shi'ite leader with blood-stained hands and the Shi'ite militiamen disarming the Palestinian camps to appease Israel. How can the leader of the Lebanese Shi'ites boast about releasing 700 Shi'ite detainees from Israel when he knows that the price of their release was paid by the blood of hundreds of Palestinians killed by Shi'ite militiamen and the Shi'ite brigade in the Lebanese Army? How can the Syrian regime be so rude as to boast about mediating in the hijacked TWA airliner incident to ensure the release of the Shi'ite detainees from Israel at a time when the Syrian regime and the whole Arab world know that Israel detained the 700 Shi'ites to ensure the security of its northern borders with southern Lebanon. When the security of the borders was ensured by slaughtering and disarming the Palestinians in their camps, Israel announced that it would release the Shi'ites gradually.

The world, which sympathized with the Arabs during the battles of the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance against the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, now scorns the Arabs because the Lebanese Shi'ites resorted to killing Palestinians and hijacking the TWA airliner to conceal their hands which are stained with Palestinian blood. The Arabs are unable to convene an emergency Arab summit, which they spoke about a great deal to hand down their verdict against those who planned and carried out the massacres against the Palestinians.

AL-SHA'B Examines Domestic Religious Issues

PM281509 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 25 Jun 85 p 5

[Dr Muhammad Hilmi Murad article: "Beware of Sliding Back to Situation Preceding September 1981 Decisions"]

[Excerpt] During the era of former President al-Sadat, the U.S. media played an undeniable role in what was then called incidents of sectarian sedition in Egypt. Through questions put at press conferences here and abroad by U.S. press correspondents and television representatives, the media aroused Al-Sadat's fear of the seriousness of the internal situation. They spoke about the activities of Islamic groups and their alliance with the opposition parties and drew comparisons between the Islamic revolution in Iran and toppling the shah, with the situation in Egypt, thus making him psychologically on edge. Upon returning from his last trip to the United States, he issued his ill-omened decisions to detain political leaders of all the opposition parties and a large number of Islamic groups and to put them in jail. He also dismissed Coptic patriarch Shinudah from his post, dissolved Islamic and Christian religious societies, transferred a number of professors from universities, and sent some journalists to work in nonjournalistic jobs. There was then the subsequent development of events that culminated in the murder of Al-Sadat himself.

I have noticed that U.S. newspapers have recently begun publishing frequent reports about the strengthening of the Islamic trend in Egypt, the demand for the application of Islamic Shari'a, the Islamic groups' activities, and about what is happening inside mosques, all of which suggest to the reader that Egypt is sitting on a volcano that is about to explode. The consequence of this is to spread fear among American and foreign investors and tourists and therefore influence the actions of officials in the country.

The impact of what the newspapers write and the media broadcast was such that it prompted some Egyptians in the United States to write home in order to inquire about the situation in Egypt.

Following the announcement that a peaceful demonstration will march from Al-Nur Mosque in Al-'Abbasiyah to 'Abidin Palace to demand the application of Islamic Shari'a, despite the disapproval of the Ministry of Interior of such a demonstration for security considerations, the Egyptian so-called national newspapers and magazines launched a concerted campaign against the demand for the immediate application of Shari'a and the so-called religious extremists who are advocating adherence to certain social rules which they regard as the essence of Islamic morality such as purdah or nonmixing of the sexes.

Indeed there is nothing to stop a discussion of certain values, rules, and traditions, their conformity with religion, and a subsequent examination of the ideal way of applying the Islamic Shari'a so that the society will, for example, adhere to Islamic morals and ethics so as to achieve social harmony as dictated by Islam. However, this discussion must stem from respect for Islamic Shari'a and from an acceptance of the need to consider it the principal source of legislation. The discussion should also aim at ensuring its proper application; it should not be for the purpose of attacking a particular faction that is demanding its immediate application or with the intention of preventing its application indefinitely.

A certain section of the citizens who believe in a particular idea feel that what looks like a coordinated, organized, and deliberate campaign is being waged against what they believe in because such campaign, which is being launched simultaneously everywhere with the same tenor, comes following the ban on the march demanding the application of Shari'a. Therefore, what is being written in the press will not convince them and will fail to convince many others that it is not inspired by the authorities and is not intended to support banning the march. Indeed such attitude could lead to the opposite of the desired results among those believers and could become some kind of a challenge and provocation that could lead to the hardening of attitudes and intransigence.

One such example was the issuing of a fatwah [religious ruling] by the mufti of Egypt condemning the peaceful "green" march and supporting its ban from an Islamic viewpoint. Such a ruling will not be received well by the proponents of the march; indeed it would lead to members of the Islamic groups not believing any future rulings or views issued by clerics in official posts.

It is strange indeed that such mistakes that are being committed at present were committed previously before the September 1981 events and yet nobody has learned their lessons.

What is stranger still is that the present phenomena are similar to those that existed prior to September 1981 events to the point of almost being identical.

Finally, the deliberate muscle-flexing by authorities and their provocation of the Islamic groups who might have reasonable demands simply in order to break their back and reject their demands could create a tense atmosphere and lack of confidence that could lead to the contemplation of drastic reaction; this, therefore, could lead to a clash. This would be a serious matter because if this happens then it will have results and repercussions whose consequences are difficult to predict.

On the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr prayers some Islamic groups proposed to call for prayers in Alexandria University stadium as they were accustomed to doing in the past years. The place is vast and it is easy to control the accesses to it without disrupting traffic. But the groups were not allowed to hold prayers in this place. Prayers were also banned from being held in open places in other towns. The Ministry of the Interior issued a statement restricting the holding of prayers in mosques and in their natural surroundings without disrupting traffic.

The result was that these groups in Alexandria called for prayers to be held in 'Asr al-Islam Mosque which lies between the Al-Raml streetcar line and Abu Qir road facing Sidi Jabir station. The situation became more complex and the crowds of worshippers jammed the place and the roads leading to it became blocked. Clashes could have occurred between the worshipers and the police had it been insisted that the road should be cleared for traffic. This goes to show that the original ban on these people holding prayers elsewhere was not intended as a ban on an illegal or peace-disturbing action. Rather, the intention was not to respond to a request by these groups so as not to let them feel strong or influential. Such behavior spoils relations with the security organs and creates a tense atmosphere with the police, which could unnecessarily lead to escalating the situation.

I wish to conclude by appealing to officials, influential people, and leaders of the Islamic groups, without the need for going into further details which cannot escape their atmosphere and could lead to dire consequences at this time when international and Arab conflicts prevail and the citizens are suffering numerous hardships and problems. I would appeal to President Mubarak to bring together representatives of the political parties and the popular forces representing the Islamic trends, religious minorities, trade unions, clubs, and university faculties in order to come to an understanding on a national salvation program that would rescue the country from conflicts, deviations, manifestations of one-upmanship, and crises that give warning of the worst evils and most serious calamities.

Source Says Demand For Libyan Expulsion Valid

JN291701 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1648 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — A responsible Iraqi source has asserted that Iraq's demand that Libya be expelled from the Arab League is still valid. The source told INA today that Iraq continues to insist on this demand so that it can be discussed on a level commensurate with the seriousness of this issue. The source pointed out that news agency reports that Iraq has withdrawn its memorandum to the Arab League on the strategic alliance between the Libyan and Iranian regimes were inaccurate and incorrect.

Memo on Libya, Iran

JN011457 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1256 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Tunis, 1 Jul (INA) — Iraq submitted a memorandum to the Arab League General Secretariat today requesting the Arab League to discuss the Libyan-Iranian alliance at the League Council's next ordinary session on the level of foreign ministers in September.

Nuri Isma'il al-Wa'is, Iraq's ambassador in Tunis and permanent representative at the Arab League, said the Iraqi memorandum affirms that this alliance contravenes the Arab League Charter, the Arab collective defense pact, and economic cooperation among Arab League countries. He explained that Iraq had previously called for discussing this subject at the League Council's emergency session held here on Saturday, but later asked to defer it when the representation level was changed from foreign ministers to permanent representatives.

Al-Wa'is explained that Iraq did not like to discuss this subject at a meeting on the representatives level because such an important topic requires discussion on the highest political level. He pointed out that Iraq's call for discussing this subject at the next Arab League Council meeting results from the political gravity of the subject, which constitutes a serious precedent in joint Arab action, represented by the initiation of an alliance between an Arab State and a foreign regime that is waging war against an Arab country, thus threatening its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Minister Leaves For Arab Ministers Meeting

JN011242 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] 'Abdallah Fadil, minister of awqaf and religious affairs, left Bagdhad for Tunis this morning to chair the Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the Arab information ministers, which will begin at the Arab League headquarters tomorrow.

In a statement to INA, the minister said that one of the most important topics the Arab information ministers will discuss is the establishment of an Arab company for the joint production of television programs, the use of the Arab satellite, ARABSAT, to convey and exchange programs among the Arab countries; and the call for increasing Arab coordination and cooperation in the service of the joint informational action. The minister pointed out that the Iraqi delegation will present the Libyan regime's stand and its alliance with the tyrant clique's regime in Iran, as well as its violation of the Arab consensus and the Arab League Charter. He said that the Iraqi delegation will also call for adopting a unified stand toward this regime, whether at the League level or at the information ministers' level, and for defining a unified Arab stand toward any similar cases that any Arab country may face in the future, as such cases are a challenge to the Arab opinion.

Trade Minister Confers With CPC Delegation

JN011047 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, met here today with Qian Liren, CPC central Committee member and head of the CPC International Liaison Department, and his delegation. They discussed economic cooperation ties between the two friendly countries and ways to promote them.

Ramadan Receives Message From Jordan's Al-Rifa'i

JN011327 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1252 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received here today a written message from Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. Mufrih al-Tarawinah, the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Baghdad, delivered a message to the Iraqi official regarding bilateral relations and ways to promote them in all spheres to serve joint interests.

Communique on 'Maritime Target,' War Actions

JN011651 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,882 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 1 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our edifice will continue to rise and splendid victory will continue to be scored by the minds and hands of men in defense of Iraq, the country of love and wellbeing. In the meantime, our enemies fall into the abysses of disappointment, defeat, and destruction because God supports the truthful against all vicious faithless. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force planes today resumed their daring flights over the operational theaters, destroying one enemy telecommunciation station and enemy positions and equipment, and crushing troop remnants on the battlefronts. Iraq's valiant eagles returned safely to their country with their aircraft under God's care after carrying out 63 combat missions.

2. In implementation of the great Iraqi people's will to cut off the criminal enemy's oil supplies being used for evil and aggression, Iraq's brave eagles launched a daring raid against a large mari-

time target near Khark Island at 0238 today [2238 GMT 30 June], hitting it accurately and effectively. Our eagles returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

3. Our brave forward units continued to deliver devastating artillery and tank strikes against the enemy remnants and equipment opposite our units' positions in the East Basra sector, inflicting large losses. Our units also destroyed five infantry positions and wounded several enemy soldiers. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses. One enemy excavator was also damaged and two hardware stockpiles were set on fire.

Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our units opened artillery fire on a group of enemy troops who tried to approach our positions, killing or wounding 10 soldiers and forcing the rest to flee.

4. Our forward units in the central sector continued to pound enemy concentrations, positions, and vehicles, destroying two hardware stockpiles and one large water truck and killing two soldiers. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy soldier was captured and a quantity of weapons was seized. It was left behind by the defeated despotic clique's forces in no-man's-land after the battle at dawn yesterday.

5. As part of our capable units' activities in the northern sector, one of our units ambushed and killed five enemy soldiers, set fire to one vehicle, and seized three weapons. The brave men returned safely to their positions.

6. One of our heroic artillery units carried out an effective strike against a bridge installed by the enemy for hostile purposes in the East Tigris sector. The bridge was destroyed.

7. One enemy hardware stockpile was destroyed in the 4th Army Corps sector.

8. The despotic, criminal clique's forces shelled the suburbs of Mandali with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 July 1985

Iranian Force 'Wiped Out'

JN020642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0614 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA) — The Iraqi forces last night wiped out an Iranian force that attempted to advance toward Iraqi positions in the Mandali area of the central sector. INA learned today that the force was completely annihilated before realizing its aims of reaching Iraqi positions.

On the Iranian announcement about an Iranian attack in the Faqqeh area at dawn yesterday, INA learned that the attack was foiled even before the Iranian force began its move. The Iraqi units opened fire on the Iranian force that had been attempting to move and aborted its movement.

Oil Official Cited on New Saudi Pipeline

JN292133 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1952 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Oil Ministry under secretary and director of the Iraqi National Oil Company, returned here tonight after a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia during which he visited the construction site of the first part of the oil pipeline project to transfer Iraqi crude to the Red Sea across Saudi Arabia.

'Abd al-Rahim told INA that major construction work has been completed and that the project will finally be completed this month. Preparatory work and inspection will begin soon so that the project can be put into operation on schedule in September. He said measures concerning the design of the second part of the project are continuing and documents concerning tenders to implement this part are being prepared.

Oil Minister Returns From Paris, Makes Statement

JN301329 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, 30 Jun (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi returned to Baghdad last night from Paris after leading the Iraqi side to meetings of the eighth session of the Iraqi-French joint committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation which concluded its meetings there the day before yesterday.

Taqi told INA that the meeting were successful and fruitful and led to signing the minutes on economic, trade, and technical cooperation between the two countries. He stressed the significance of developed cooperation in all fields as well as the French side's contribution in implementing several development and technical projects in Iraq. During his stay in the French capital, the oil minister pointed out that he met with the ministers of external relations and energy and discussed prospects of promoting bilateral cooperation, especially in the energy field.

Alia Madrid Office Attacked; No Casualties

JN011507 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Amman, 1 Jul (PETRA) — A responsible source at Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines, has stated that Alia's sales office in Madrid was the target of a criminal attack this afternoon when unidentified persons opened machinegun fire on the office's show window. The source said there were no casualties or damage.

The responsible source commented on this criminal attack by saying that Alia greatly regrets this criminal act, which was aimed against the office of an airline corporation that is working hard to build bridges of knowledge, culture, and science among the countries of the world.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Editorial on Attack

JN020832 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
2 Jul 85 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Futile Attempts Against a Firm Stand"]

[Text] Terrorists have once again attacked one of our national and pan-Arab institutions to prove the continuation of the conspiracy against the pan-Arab security, and the insistence on stabbing this nation's values, dignity, and reputation in the international arena.

Once again, the plotters against this dear country, its interests and institutions, have revealed the real plot that is aimed at turning the Arab-Zionist conflict into an Arab-Arab conflict in an attempt to deepen divisions, entrench estrangement, weaken the Arab front in face of the fateful challenges, and replace joint Arab action by confusion and disturbances among the Arab peoples and in the Arab arena.

The recent attack is another link in the chain of practices aimed not only against Jordan's national and pan-Arab stands and courage in penetrating the obstacles of weakness and hesitation in order to serve the Arab nation's issues, particularly the Palestine question — but also seeks to spread confusion and disturbances among this nation's ranks and distort all that is Arab in the eyes of the world.

Firing a few feverish bullets at the Alia offices in Madrid will not affect this country and its heroic steadfastness. Moreover, it will not prevent Jordan's sons from continuing their good and brave march. However, it is a stab against the Arab and human conscience annd is a terrorist method that harms our pan-Arab cause and turns our conflict with the enemy into a conflict among this nation's sons — a conflict that will exhaust its efforts, potentials, and strength.

Jordan has been and is still exposed to unjust and rancorous campaigns against its national institutions and firm pan-Arab stands. However, the sides that patronize Arab terrorism and urge it to continue its aggressions forget that this Arab sanctuary is bigger than all conspiracies and more capable of confronting these conspiracies through steadfastness, adherence to right, and through confronting aggression whatever its source may be.

Such weak and destructive methods have met with disgust and condemnation by every free Arab who is concerned about serving his nation's interests and cause. They are undoubtedly part of the attempts to divert attention from the efforts being exerted to hold an emergency Arab summit, and to hamper any approach toward unifying the Arab stand in the face of the threats to the pan-Arab destiny and existence.

Those who believe that their terrorist practices and policy of stabbing this nation will achieve their criminal objectives do not realize that terrorism is a double-edged weapon, and that bullets fired on our civil institution will not liberate Jerusalem, the Golan Heights, the West Bank, or the Gaza Strip, and will not repulse the aggressors on the Arab land. On the contrary, they are treacherous bullets that will one day turn against them, and one day their plots will backfire.

Information Minister Receives Soviet Ambassador

JN301457 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1449 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Amman, 30 Jun (PETRA) — Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of information, culture, tourism, and antiquities, received in his office at the Information Ministry today the Soviet ambassador in Amman.

Information Minister Leaves for Tunis 1 July

JN011847 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib left Amman this evening for Tunis to lead the Jordanian side at the meetings of the Arab Information Ministers Council, scheduled to be held at Arab League premises in Tunis tomorrow. Directors of the Arab information media today concluded preliminary meetings and prepared the necessary studies and recommendations for discussion by Arab information ministers tomorrow.

Cabinet Makes Changes Among Senior Positions

JN300954 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Jun 85 pp 1, 19

[Text] During its meeting under Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i yesterday evening, the cabinet decided to make the following administrative changes:

1. Husayn al-Qasim has been appointed Central Bank governor as of 1 Auguest 1985, and will replace Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-Nabulsi.

2. Butrus Salah is to retire from his job as adviser at the Prime Ministry as of 1 July 1985, at his own request and for health reasons.

3. Lieutenant General Dhiyab Yusuf, director of the Public Security Department, is to retire as of 1 July 1985.

4. Staff Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali has been appointed director of the Public Security Department as of 1 July 1985.

5. Dr Fawwaz Abu al-Ghanam has been appointed adviser at the Prime Ministry as of 1 July 1985.

6. The following governors at the Ministry of Interior are to retire as of 1 July 1985: Yahya al-Musali, Turki al-Hindawi, and Hashim Abu 'Abbud.

7. 'Ali al-Bashir has been appointed governor at the Ministry of Interior at the highest grade as of 1 July 1985.

8. Ahmad al-Hindawi has been transferred from the Foreign Ministry and appointed governor at the Ministry of Interior as of 16 July 1985.

9. Ahmad al-'Aqayilah has been transfered from the House of Parliament and appointed governor at the Ministry of Interior at the highest grade as of 1 July 1985.

10. 'Id al-Qatarinah has been appointed governor at the Ministry of Interior at the lowest step of the highest grade.

11. Hani Khayr has been appointed secretary general of the House of Parliament at the highest grade.

12. Dr Ahmad Yusuf al-Tal has been appointed secretary general of the Ministry of Higher Education at the lowest step of the highest grade as of 1 July 1985.

13. Musa Zayd al-Kilani has been appointed director general of the Press and Publication Department at the Ministry of Information at the highest grade.

14. Nasri Fu'ad 'Atallah has been appointed director general of the Tourism Authority at the lowest step of the highest grade as of 1 July 1985.

212 Freed Prisoners To Arrive From Libya

JN010857 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 1 Jul 85 pp 1, 19

[Excerpt] Amman — *SAWT AL-SHA'B* — The competent authorities have agreed to allow the entry to and residence in Jordan of 212 prisoners, [freed in the Israeli exchange deal with the PFLP-GC],who are now in a camp, west of the Libyan capital, Tripoli. The freed prisoners will arrive in Amman during the next 48 hours.

AL-RA'Y Calls for Combatting Israeli 'Terrorism'

JN010810 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Jul 85 pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "Obstructing the March of Peace Is Political Terrorism"]

[Text] Israel has always exploited events and employed them for propaganda purposes. Just before a settlement was reached to the problem of the U.S. hostages in Beirut, Israel's Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir rushed to exploit the issue as a forum to propagate strange allegations, saying that Israel will not budge one iota from its commitment to combat terrorism, and that it appeals to the whole world to fight terrorism and exert intensive, continuous efforts to this effect.

It is noteworthy that Shamir, who utters these assertions, is the founder of terrorism in the region. With his own hands, he killed Count Bernadotte, the UN mediator in Palestine in 1949. Shamir is the god father of the current organized Israeli terrorism, through his practices and political conduct. It is an open secret that Israeli terrorism produced all sorts of terrorism in the region; and that Israel's violence permitted the counter- violence to reach such an extent. Jordan has always warned against this and called for an end to the Israeli practices in order to save the region from their evil repercussions.

Combatting terrorism must begin with fighting Israeli terrorism in all its forms. Israel's obstruction of the peace march is a form of political terrorism that is no less serious than the physical [maddiy] terrorism, which is represented in oppressing the Palestinians in the occupied territory and imposing racial discrimination on them to force them to emigrate. The terrorists who do not want the peace march to move and who do not want the Palestinians to settle in their homeland are the last ones who are expected to speak of terrorism, because those who practice terrorism cannot commit themselves to combatting it.

It is time that the international community comes to the assistance of Jordan and the PLO in their endeavors to establish just, comprehensive peace in the region because it is the only guarantee that will keep it away from terrorism. It is time that the international community deals with those who obstruct the path of peace as dangerous terrorists, threatening the region and the entire world.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Editorial on Terrorism, Hijacking

JN010930 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 1 Jul 85 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Terrorism and the End of a Painful Chapter"]

[Text] With the transfer of the U.S. airliner's hostages to Damascus, a painful and shameful chapter has ended. This chapter is among the chapters caused by terrorism rooted in the Lebanese territory.

Regardless of the bargaining that took place among the parties related to the hijacking, and regardless of the reasons behind hijacking the U.S. and Jordanian airliners, these events have shown the downfall of the Lebanese war militias and the countries which have not hesitated to use terrorism and crime as a means to play suspect roles that harm this nation's reputation and efforts linked with the defense of its issues.

Practicing terrorism against Arabs and employing Lebanese terrorism in the service of blackmail and political goals in the Arab and international arenas are part of a game whose players make overt and covert threats and practice overt and covert physical [maddiy] terrorism to maintain the state of deterioration, fragmentation, and weakness which the Arab nation and stand has reached as a result of the practices of those players and others.

The evidence and initial investigations into the hijacking of both the Jordanian and U.S. airliners have proven that the orders for the hijackings were issued from an arab capital, that Amal was a direct executive tool, and that the hijackings were messages of opposition to stands and policies of many sides just as the destruction of the camps was a message addressed to the PLO and the Palestinian people who stand behind it.

Showing political opposition through threats and physical [maddiy] terrorism is a strange phenomenon whenever it is linked to a country's stand. Such acts are usually carried out by desperate factions who have reached a deadlock. Therefore, hijacking planes using Lebanon is the beginning of a new stage of conspiracy against security in this region and an attempt to spread the wave of violence, which was in Lebanon for a period of time, so as to hit other parties and new positions in the Arab world.

If we add to this painful picture the conspiracy against the Iraqi people and the Arab people in the Gulf, we will find the real and anti-Arab [Shu'ubi] meaning of expanding the circle of terrorism and the wave of destruction carried out by some parties throughout the Arab world. Because of the existing Arab reality and the policies of recrimination and bargaining we can understand the seriousness of some roles and practices which have become obstacles to Arab solidarity and to reforming the Arab situation. We can also understand those who turned their countries, stands, and themselves into subversive elements in Arab politics to conceal Arab will and harm the nation's reputation and existence.

Daily Rejects Kuwaiti Assembly Speaker's Remarks

JN281244 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
28 Jun 85 pp 1, 13

[Editorial: "The Time of Arab Apostasy"]

[Text] We are both sorry and pained that some Arab brothers tend to accuse this steadfast Arab country. By all pan-Arab standards, Jordan has not relinquished a pan-Arab duty or commitment, and its life and hardships have been a living expression of Jordan's commitment to its pan-Arab duty and of its people's insistence on confronting the aggression and honorably standing up to Israel's ambitions, as well as their insistence on supporting Palestinian rights and the historic rights in the Arab land.

The statement of the National Assembly speaker in the fraternal state of Kuwait shocked us and affirmed the inability of some Arab brothers to understand our role in repelling the Zionist onslaight, not only away from our land and that of occupied Palestine, but also away from the nation's entity and existence.

In the same manner that we reject the arbitrary accusations that were unjustly leveled at us and at others too, we reject the brother Arabs' view of our role as limited to their contribution to their Arab duty by offering us assistance which is part of their contribution to their national and pan-Arab duties, because this assistance not only represents their Arab duty toward us but their contribution to their pan-Arab duties toward their nation. The little financial aid extended to us only represents a little part of the sacrifice, hardship, and experience that our country and people are offering regarding the results and consequences of the fierce Zionist onslaight against the Palestinian people and land and against the future of the Arab existence in this region.

And while the contribution of some is confined to extending a little amount of this nation's resources to support this country's steadfastness along the longest Arab confrontation lines, our people are using their very existence and are mobilizing their capabilities and resources to ward off the crawling danger from the Arab homeland and from many Arab countries that are enjoying luxury far away from danger.

The statements of the Kuwaiti National Assembly speaker are a clear violation of the policy of strong fraternal cooperation between Jordan and Kuwait, and are a clear attempt to justify the call to abandon the pan-Arab commitments that resulted from Arab consensus and from the Arab states' commitment to a collective pan-Arab policy.

And at a time of Arab apostasy, a time of abandoning pan-Arab commitments, and a time of lack of Arab generosity and presence of suspect alliances in the Arab arena, we fear that the statements of the Kuwaiti National Assembly speaker are an attempt to resort to a narrow regional formula in the Arab arena that justifies regional retreat and relinquishment of pan-Arab commitments.

We wonder, why do reasons for Arab enmity increase and why do Arab wounds deepen prior to every genuine call for the convocation of the Arab summit? Why are reasons fabricated in order to create additional causes of fragmentation and differences among the Arab countries?

The accusations of the National Assembly speaker against the Jordanian-Palestinian action formula is an indication of the lack of political understanding of the substance of the Jordanian-Palestinian move at this stage — a move that has not violated the framework of Arab consensus and international resolutions that provide for the rights of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination on their land, a move to extricate Arab rights and land by diplomatic means and within the framework of international legitimacy after Arab circumstances were unable to meet the requirements of the confrontation, foremost among them Arab solidarity in the face of the Zionist danger that is crawling toward the Arab land.

The statements of the National Assembly speaker are a blow against fraternal cooperation, mutual understanding, and coordination between Jordan and Kuwait. They are an attempt to tear the remaining factors of Arab accord and mutual understanding.

We would like to assert to the Arab brethren that we will remain, as we have always been, the cornerstone of this nation's steadfastness and a stumbling block to the sellout of Palestinian and Arab rights. We are the safety valve in the face of Arab collapse, and we are the base of sacrifice for the sake of the pan-Arab objectives. Arab disavowal will only increase our determination to achieve our objectives and to offer pan-Arab sacrifices that are not confined to a limited financial contribution, but include our entire national existence and all our people's human and material capabilities, as well as their sacrifices and lengthy and continuous suffering from experiencing, confronting, and repelling the danger that is crawling toward this nation.

Reaction to U.S. 'Measures' to 'Isolate' Airport

U.S. Officials Cited

NC020718 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Dispatch by Voice of Lebanon correspondent in Washington 'Aziz Ra'd]

[Excerpt] The official U.S. State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, has announced the U.S. decision to take legal and diplomatic measures to isolate Beirut International Airport and to encourage other governments to adopt similar measures. A senior U.S. State Department official said that President Reagan decided to adopt these measures as a sign of serious U.S. determination to combat terrorism. Reagan's decision, he added, includes the cancellation of Lebanese Middle East Airlines [MEA] flights between New York and Beirut, and the termination of Lebanese Trans Middle East Airlines [TMA] air services between Lebanon and the United States.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, also said that the United States will ask the governments of France, Belgium, and Cyprus to end flights by their airlines to and from Lebanon. The official pointed out that these measures are the beginning of a comprehensive campaign which will be launched by Washington against terrorism, and added: We want to concentrate now on Beirut International Airport and try and isolate it until Beirut attempts to act against terrorism.

The official stated that the objective of these measures is to impose pressure on all Lebanese. He added: We hope that this will motivate the Lebanese Government to prevent terrorism in Beirut.

Sham'un Criticizes Proposed Measures

NC020811 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] [Former] President Camille Sham'un has announced that the U.S. measures against Beirut Airport were thoroughly discussed by the Lebanese Front today. Why, he asked, has the United States not adopted any measures against other countries where Americans have been killed and kidnapped, particularly in Latin America, Spain, and Italy? Sham'un said that the United States is expected to reconsider these measures, for they are bound to harm its reputation and Lebanon's economy. Lebanon, he added, needs the help of a friend, and President Reagan is supposed to be this friend. However, it seems that all our reliance on the United States has gone unnoticed.

Officials To Protest Measures

NC021019 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Knowledgeable sources have reported that the Lebanese Foreign Ministry will soon begin contacts with Washington through diplomatic channels to protest against the U.S. President's measures vis-a-vis Beirut Airport. The sources added that the Lebanese ambassador in Washington is expected to meet today with Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, to protest against the U.S. measures.

Karamah on Terrorism, Beirut Airport

NC011749 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karamah has said that the negligence of the West in confronting terrorism has encouraged the terrorists to violate humanitarian principles. He warned that if such terrorist actions continue, they will destroy Western civilization and its principles. Hence, the entire West will become a hostage to terrorism.

At a meeting of the Phalangist Political Office and the Central Council today, Dr Karamah expressed surprise over the U.S. intention to take economic measures against all of Lebanon when it is only certain agents who carry out such [terrorist] actions. He called on the Lebanese to realize the danger of such actions. He emphasized the need to unify the Lebanese and to iron out differences through democratic means, because all Lebanese are the target.

Dr Karamah stressed the need to control security at Beirut Airport by implementing radical measures. Otherwise, an alternative airport should be built in a safer place where the passengers would be safe and communications between Lebanon and the world would be maintained.

PSP Head Junblatt Discusses NDF, Current Issues

NC301834 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] 'Asim Qansuh, secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon, visited Al-Mukhtarah today and met with Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP]. They discussed current developments in Lebanon.

After the meeting, the PSP leader said: I met with Comrade 'Asim Qansuh to review all issues that concern the National Democratic Front [NDF]. I believe that it is useful and necessary for the NDF to play a more effective role in cooperating and coordinating with the Amal movement in order to put the security situation under control and to confront the isolationist Phalangist scheme associated with Israel. The NDF is playing this role on the mountain. We and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization have agreed on very important practical and military steps in the mountain area. We believe that the Ba'th Party organization and the Al-Asad group have participated, politically and militarily, in providing the NDF with a natural and impartial role in Lebanon.

Asked if recent measures are a prelude to ending the Palestinian presence on the mountain, Junblatt said: Everything takes place in coordination with the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF], because we consider that both the NDF and the PNSF have a political and military role to play in coordinating among themselves and in coordinating and consulting with Syria.

Asked if there is anything new concerning the Jazzin issue, Junblatt said: I have heard nothing. The silence over Jazzin is strange and troublesome. However, we believe that the Jazzin functionaries can play the necessary role.

Asked whether the initiative by the Druze leader, His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, and his visit to the Islamic leaders would cement the unity of the national and Islamic ranks, Junblatt said: This is a very good and very positive initiative, and we welcome it. This initiative is undoubtedly appropriate, because the Phalangist enemy and the authority are trying all means through intelligence organs and tendentious radio rumors to make use of certain contradictions to build obstacles.

In response to a question on the Islamic conference in Damascus, Junblatt replied: I don't know, but in principle the conference is supposed to study the situation in Beirut. It is possible to return to a specific political and security formula for Beirut. I, however, believe that if the NDF has no effective role, we will move in a vicious circle regarding security in Beirut.

Asked if he would respond to an invitation to attend an Islamic conference in Damascus, Junblatt said: I will attend, but I have anotehr trip to make, so I will see how I will organize my time. Anyway, if the conference convenes, we will insist that all NDF leaders participate. Then, I will brief Comrade 'Asim Qansuh or someone else regarding this issue.

Asked if the end of the camps war would strengthen the unity of the national and Islamic ranks and position, Junblatt said: Of course, I believe that the camps war has ended due to the efforts of the PNSF and due to the cooperation of all parties in Beirut. We managed to foil the plot, which was intended to strike at the unified national course.

Asked if the Cabinet will meet soon, Junblatt said: I don't know, I have nothing to do with this. Indeed, I have nothing to do with this. I have adopted a stand and I won't retract it.

Asked about new measures at Beirut Airport following the increase in aircraft hijackings, Junblatt said: I hope we can finish with this whirpool of hijackings. As I have said previously, the PSP adopts the principled stand of Kamal Junblatt. I don't think that just issues can be settled through hijacking aircraft. These days there is an incease in hijackings, particularly involving civilian airliners. The crash of the Indian jumbo jet is a great disaster. If political disputes should involve flights, passengers, embassies, the American University of Beirut and its hospital, what would remain in West Beirut and what is the benefit of all this? As a matter of fact, we will not benefit at all.

In response to a question about hijackings and the demand by certain people to open a new airport, Junblatt said: If this state of affairs continues, our adversary would naturally benefit from the opening of a new airport. What is even more serious is that the Lebanese Deuxieme Bureau and a suspicious Cypriot company have signed a contract to transfer passengers from Juniyah to Cyprus by helicopter. I would like to know in what capacity this suspicious bureau concluded this agreement. Anyway, in my capacity as the minister of public works, I will take the necessary measures and sue the Cypriot company or the Cypriot Government if necessary. We will not approve the establishment of another airport. We must preserve Beirut International Airport, the establishments, and embassies in Beirut. I have heard that the American University of Beirut Hospital will close down and move to the Turkish-held part of Cyprus. We must safeguard and protect the doctors in this hospital. It is not necessary to enter operating rooms with bombs and machineguns. I am not accusing anyone, but I am complaining about the general chaos and disorder. All of us are responsible for what is happening.

Regarding the death of former President Ilyas Sarkis, Junblatt said: He had good points at the beginning. He was at least clear. We knew our limits with him when we were friends or when we differed. I was linked to him by close friendship. At the end, however, when Israeli and U.S. tactics achieved the appointment of Bashir al-Jumayyil as president, everyone jumped on the bandwagon. The former Lebanese Deuxieme Bureau played a basic role in this affair and in bringing Bashir al-Jumayyil to power.

Asked his comment on a report by *AL-SAFIR* that Sarkis was the last respectable president, Junblatt said: We, thank God, have a president, and we do not know what we will say about him in the future. However, Raymond Iddih had a famous saying in the Chamber of Deputies: Indeed, this man is a patriot. Perhaps the Lebanese have forgotten about Iddih, but in one way or another he will remain Lebanon's conscience. You had better remember what Raymond Iddih told the current president.

PSP Forces Confront Amal in 'A'ishah Bakkar

Palestinians, Kurds Join Socialists

NC011153 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Junblatt's followers have asked the Palestinians to be prepared to support them in the fighting with the Amal movement. We have been informed that 2,000 armed Palestinians and Kurds are taking part in the fighting alongside Junblatt's gunmen.

Security reports indicate that the Junblatt men, Palestinians, and Kurds have succeeded in gaining control over the 'A'ishah Bakkar area and have surrounded Hayy al-Lija. Clashes involving the use of machineguns are taking place in the Corniche al-Mazra'ah area.

All efforts to stop the fighting have failed, for as soon as the clashes taper off in one area they erupt in another. The Amal movement has called for an immediate meeting with the Socialists to deal with the situation. Both sides are complaining of the ill treatment their supporters receive at the roadblocks. It is difficult to ascertain the amount of losses because of the continued fighting, but there are reports of numerous casualties on both sides.

Incident 'Isolated', Clashes Explained

NC012000 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Amal movement held a security meeting this afternoon attended by Akram Shuhayyib, Riyad Ra'd, Abu Sa'id, and Abu Haytham from the PSP, and Haytham Jum'ah, Qabalan Qabalan, and Abu 'Isam from the Amal movement. After the meeting, which last until 1930, Haytham Jum'ah read the following statement:

Today, 1 July, an isolated incident took place in the 'A'ishah Bakkar area. This incident was exploited by some parties who have been harmed by the alliance between the Amal movement and the PSP. These parties have constantly tried to create sedition and discord among the two parties. This led to an exchange of fire and tension which the leaders contained. Joint patrols were deployed and joint roadblocks were established to maintain security and to frustrate the designs of suspects and persons who try to create discord. These people were exposed today.

While affirming the solidity of the alliance between the PSP and the Amal movement, a warning is issued to anyone who contemplates undermining this alliance. Mercenaries will not be allowed to tamper with the nerves and security of the citizens.

Amal, PSP Officials Leave for Damascus

NC021057 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Haytham Jum'ah, Amal movement Political Bureau member, and Akram Shuhayyib, Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] member, left for Damascus today. They will have talks with Syrian officials on the latest security and political developments in Beirut.

Jum'ah and Shuhayyib lead a delegation composed of members of the Joint Security Committee, which has been entrusted with consolidating security and with implementing the measures and steps reached between Ministers Birri and Junblatt.

AL-WATAN: Iranian Envoy Reportedly Rejected

GF291534 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 28 Jun 85 p 14

[Text] The Lebanese Foreign Ministry has rejected the accredition of Hamid Kan'ani as Iranian ambassador to Lebanon, because Kan'ani used to be the coordinator of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards units that were sent to Lebanon last year. Kan'ani — together with Husayn Musawi in Ba'labakk — is one of the founders of Amal movement.

Al-Asad Visit to Czechoslovakia Postponed

JN011935 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1920 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 1 Jul (SANA) — Following a exchange between Damascus and Prague, it has been agreed that His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad will postpone his visit to the CSSR, in view of the current circumstances in the Middle East.

'Health Reasons' Cited

AU011339 Paris AFP in English 1332 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Prague, July 1 (AFP) — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has put off "for health reasons" an official visit here that was scheduled to begin tomorrow, diplomatic sources said today.

Czechoslovak officials confirmed the report, but privately expressed doubts about the reason cited for the postponement, although they could not say what the real reason was.

The report came a day after 39 U.S. hostages from a hijacked Trans World Airlines jet were released in Beirut and evacuated to a U.S. base in West Germany via the Syrian capital.

Damacus Commentary on U.S. Hostage Affair

JN011305 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, the passengers of the U.S. plane which was hijacked to Beirut were released. They were transferred to Damascus and then left for abroad to return to their families and kinfolk.

In statements to reporters and world media, the passengers expressed great gratitude to Syria and its leader, struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, for the extensive, concerted efforts that led to their release and to finding a solution for their problem. In statements following the departure of the passengers, President Ronald Reagan praised Syria's central role in the efforts that led to releasing the hostages and to reaching a solution to the problem of the hijacked plane.

In fact, Syria responded to the request of the U.S. Government and President to assist in dealing with the hijacking problem and in releasing the hijacked passengers and crew. Syria exerted great efforts to find a solution for this problem, stemming from its pan-Arab and humanitarian principles and based on securing the interests of both Lebanon and the United States. Despite the difficulties and complications that arose in his issue as a result of statements and exaggeration by the U.S. side, which were bound to harden the attitude of one or boths sides, a solution was eventually reached which the parties concerned found to be just and proper. The first step of this solution was carried out successfully. It is hoped that the following steps would be carried out successfully also, without provocations or complications, and in a manner that preserves the interests of the parties concerned, who are supposed to honor their commitments regardless of how this or that party terms those commitments.

If the clamor on the detention of the U.S. passengers reached the limit of massing U.S. naval vessels opposite the Lebanese shores, as well as to the extent of making threats and statements that were not marked by prudence, tranquillity, and self-control, are the Arabs not entitled to ask the United States if it considers Israel's abduction of the Palestinian Arab people and Arab territories in Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, and Egypt action that does not deserve clamor and denunciation? If the United States strongly objects to terrorism, as it says, why does it not object to Israel's terrorism — for instance, terrorism that has turned into a policy and into operations carried out by regular forces commanded by a government which the United States recognizes and to which it extends support and aid?

Israel's terrorism, aggression, expansionist wars, crimes against Arab rights and territories, violations of the UN Charter, perpetration of war crimes as well as crimes against mankind, and violation of the 1949 Geneva conventions are the main reasons for the Middle East crisis and all the ensuing problems which pose the danger of an eruption of armed disputes that jeopardize peace even outside the region. If the United States is against terrorism, or what it terms terrorism, why does it remain silent over the Israeli rulers' terrorism and crimes, and why does it side with Israel against the implementation of the UN resolutions on the Palestinian people and the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all the Arab territories it occupied by force?

Syria has often announced through its leader President Hafiz al-Asad that it is against terrorism and against the abduction of peaceful people. This stand first of all applies to Israel's terrorism and abduction of hundreds and even thousands of Lebanese citizens, as well as hundreds of thousands of Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza, and elsewhere. It also applies to the Israeli terrorist acts, beginning with the cowardly killing of individuals in Europe and the region and ending with the acts of invasion, as was the case in Lebanon.

So that the U.S. rulers' stands have some credibility, they should not turn a blind eye to Israel's terrorism. The coming days will give the world an impression about the seriousness of the U.S. rulers' stands and dealings with others.

Syrian-Soviet Maritime Committee Ends Meetings

JN301411 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus, 30 Jun (SANA) — Meetings of the second session of the Syrian-Soviet Joint Committee for Maritime Transportation were held in Damascus 24-29 June. At the end of the meetings it was agreed to take steps to bolster cooperation in all fields of maritime transportation.

The committee's next session will be held in the Soviet Union.

Soviet Peace Committee Delegation Departs

JN011841 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee in Defense of Peace, led by Comrade Guram Yenukidze, secretary of the Central

Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, left Damascus for Moscow this afternoon at the end of a week-long visit to Syria.

Council Reviews Region's Political Situation

JN011642 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Damascus — The Council of Ministers held a meeting under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1100 today. During this meeting, a general political review of a number of recent developments in the region took place.

The prime minister explained Syria's firm pan-Arab course in resisting and foiling the interlinked U.S.-Israeli-reactionary schemes aimed at peddling the plan to liquidate the Palestine question and at obstructing the fulfillment of the Lebanese people's wishes for unity, accord, and establishment of security in all Lebanese regions. This scheme also aims to create difficulties in the face of faithful Syrian efforts to save all the Lebanese people's groups from their tribulation. Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm affirmed that Syria will continue its pan-Arab policy and will overcome all challenges and obstacles.

During this meeting, the foreign minister explained the important results of the visit of President Hafiz al-Asad and his accompanying delegation to the Soviet Union, as well as his talks with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, a visit that was one of the most important Syrian-Soviet meetings in bolstering and deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union in all areas.

Following this political review, the Council of Ministers reviewed the economic situation. In this regard, Dr al-Kasm explained the reason behind the successive economic measures the government is taking in order to increase production and to promote growth.

Talas Receives Algerian Air Force Commander

JN291855 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister and defense minister, received Algerian Air Force Commander (Abdelhamid Abdali) and the delegation accompanying him at 1900 today. Major General Subhi Haddad, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense, attended the meeting. The talks dealt with relations between the armies in the two frateranl countries.

The Algerian Air Force commander and his delegation watched an air show carried out by the Al-Ba'th Squadrons at one of our Air Force bases.

AL-BA'TH on Jordanian-Egyptian Maneuvers

JN300608 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 30 Jun 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Delusions of Those Seeking Liquidation," *AL-BA'TH* says: The Egyptian regime's newspapers have reported the conclusion of the first phase of joint military exercises between the forces of this regime and those of the Jordanian regime. With the conclusion of this phase, Cairo reports have confirmed that the next few days will witness important political consultations between the two regimes at the highest levels. What is new in the matter? Undoubtedly, the parties to the reactionary axis who have taken quick steps to expedite the liquidation plot, are now trying to take even quicker steps on the Arab and international levels to carry out the plot.

The paper adds: On the Arab level, where the one Arab body is being mutilated and where the tools of the plot are busy spreading secondary differences and suspect calls for a solidarity that is not founded on a strategic basis, it is only a few days before Amman witnesses the beginning of the U.S.-Jordanian- Palestinian dialogue. This is because 5 July has been set as the date for this dialogue, or rather for the arrival of Richard Murphy in the Jordanian capital. On the international level, the ground is being prepared by the parties to the reactionary axis through the European tour recently carried out by the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

AL-BA'TH concludes: At any rate, if the parties to the reactionary axis believe that the atmosphere is suitable for quick action to carry out the last phases of their plot, then we say that this plot will not see the light. Recent history is full of lessons which cannot be overlooked by those who capitalize on the cause no matter how they try. The masses of our nation are alert to any danger and are ready to confront all the phases of the plot.

300 Lebanese Shi'ite Detainees To Be Released

Inner Cabinet Decides

TA011655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] As reported this morning, the Inner Cabinet convened this evening in the Knesset, and decided that Israel will release 300 Shi'ite detainees it is holding, in accordance with its plans prior to the TWA hijacking crisis. These 300 detainees were scheduled to be released on 5 July. Israel will release them earlier — within 1 or 2 days. Afterward, the government or the Cabinet will convene to discuss the followup release of the Shi'ites according to the security situation in southern Lebanon. It should be pointed out that there was no opposition among policymakers in Jerusalem to this move, and Israel is indeed about to pay the price: Three hundred Shi'ites will be released in the very near future.

Rabin Comments

TA012017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The defense minister has said that if Israel had agreed to link the release of the TWA passengers with the release of the Shi'ite detainees, there would have been a risk that the terrorist organizations would have hijacked other planes in order to make demands on Israel. The 300 Shi'ite prisoners will be released within 24 hours, in accordance with the policy that supports their release based on the situation in the security strip in southern Lebanon. Minister Rabin stressed that, for the time being, no date has been set for the release of the other 400 prisoners held by Israel. He also commented that the 300 Shi'ite prisoners had been scheduled to br released last month, but their release was delayed twice, once because of the dispute between the army of southern Lebanon and UNIFIL, and once because of the hijacking of the plane. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that Mr Rabin said this at the Center for Strategic Research of Tel Aviv University. He said that Israel had grounds to believe that the attacks in the center of Madrid were perpetrated by Shi'ite terrorists from the Hezbollah organization and Palestinians under Syrian aegis.

It was Syria that stood behind the hijacking of the plane in Beirut and it is Syria that facilitates all the terrorist actions in the area.

Rabin Interviewed on TWA Airliner Hijacking

TA020600 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Interview with Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by military correspondent Gay Zohar on 1 July at Tel Aviv University — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Zohar] To say the least, it looks like Syria certainly played a positive role in the entire hijacking affair, and the subsequent release of the hostages.

[Rabin] In terms of the release of the hostages and the aircraft, Syria indeed played a prime role. However, it would be beneficial to remember what actually allowed it to play this role. Let us recall that the United States tried to find someone to talk to in a bid to bring Syria to talk the hijackers into releasing the hostages. Syria, as everyone knows, is a dominant factor in Lebanon in so far as all the terrorist organizations that operate under its auspices are concerned. It is only natural that as a result of its relationship with the terrorist organizations, Syria could also — when it wanted — serve as a tool to help release the aircraft.

[Zohar] Finally, Minister Rabin, could we not say that here we witnessed perhaps the first instance in which a U.S. aircraft was hijacked in order to present demands to Israel? Do you foresee more such cases?

[Rabin] As I said, this is the precedent. Since it is difficult — and hopefully will be more difficult — for the Shi'ites and other terrorist elements to kidnap Israeli hostages or aircraft, or to seize some sort of Israeli target and hold Israelis as hostages in an effort to gain something from Israel, they preferred to attack an easier target — a U.S. aircraft, U.S. citizens who are not as well prepared to combat such acts as Israel and the Israelis. They were used as a bargaining chip to win something from Israel. After all, the hijackers of the TWA aircraft did not want anything from the United States; they only asked Israel for something. This is a precedent which is very grave with regard to future prospects; it is our duty to make it clear to the world that if anyone thinks that by refraining from taking the appropriate measures and thus allowing their aircraft and civilians to be hijacked, Israel will release all sorts of terrorist elements who prefer to attack them because they fear us, this will be a serious mistake.

Further on Cabinet Approval of New Economic Plan

Communique Released

TA020735 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 1 Jul 85

["Text" of Cabinet communique]

[Text] The Cabinet today (Monday) approved a plan for economic stabilization during a period of one year — of which three months will be an emergency period — with the aim of bringing about a rapid lowering of inflation.

Among the main components of the plan:

A) The state budget will be cut by $750 million on an annual basis.

B) An 18.8 percent devaluation will be implemented.

C) A one-time supplementary income tax of 8.3 percent will be levied on corporations and self-employed persons.

D) A tax will be levied on luxury apartments.

E) In order to reduce the adverse effect on real net wages, partial compensation will be given to wage-earners, and special compensation will be given to the weaker strata.

F) The scope of public sector employees will be reduced by 3 percent, except for the Ministries of Defense, Police, Health, and Education, and institutional welfare services and direct care.

G) Alternatively, workers will be enabled to move between the government ministries.

H) Following the rise in prices deriving from the cut in subsidies and from the partial devaluation, wages and prices will be frozen for approximately three months.

I) Once there has been a significant drop in inflation, it will be possible to gradually lift the price freeze in the economy.

J) Special encouragement will be given to savings. Arrangements will be made in the bonds market to encourage increased growth in the economy.

K) The public's savings will not be touched. The existing "PATAM" (dollar-linked) accounts will also not be touched, but they will become one-way, with no deposits allowed in them except deposits of foreign currency.

Peres Interviewed on Plan

TA011919 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres conducted by Ya'aqov Ahime'ir and Hayim Plattner; in the Knesset studio — live]

[Text] [Plattner] Good evening, Mr Prime Minister. Together with us, you have just now heard very harsh words from groups of workers about the latest measures. It seems that many people this evening are asking whether this plan will really be our salvation. Can you guarantee that at the end of 3 months we will really come out of the economic mire?

[Peres] The question is not as simple as you are phrasing it. Let us say that we had not done it. Believe me, for several weeks I have been asking myself that question, day and night. Let us say we did not do this, what would happen? In my view, we would be left without dollars. So what, you say? Inflation would soar and the first victims would be the workers. I did not do this with a light heart. It was after deep consideration and consultations, all of it really scrupulous. So, first of all, the first reason was to prevent a genuine collapse. There was no time, we had to take harsh measures, it is not pleasant, but it was a matter of responsibility, more than anything else, and, first and foremost, for the sake of the citizens and the workers. I also think there is a chance. I am not a prophet, but, nevertheless, those who do know say there is a chance that at the end of the 3 months of emergency, inflation will decrease to a normal level and we will begin normal life in this country once again.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Prime Minister, I would like to ask about the technique, to use an understatement, of implementing the new economic policy, and what I mean, first and foremost, is the emergency regulations. You did not hear, but the Histadrut secretary general, Knesset Member [MK] Yisra'el Qeysar, said this afternoon, from the Knesset podium that this is a sad day for Israel, for the labor movement, for labor values, for democracy in Israel, because of the use of emergency regulations. How do you explain this, primarily to your own movement?

[Peres] I certainly do think this is a sad day. Had it been possible to avoid it, I would have done so. If I were the Histadrut secretary general, I would certainly react as he does. But I repeat that the shortage of time, the sands of time that are running out, the short time we have at our disposal, they are what forced us. We are not doing it enthusiastically and not from ideology, we are doing it out responsibility toward every citizen in our country. This is our country. We must be responsible toward it. We must use very rapid measures, very harsh measures, and they could not have been announced to the public prior to this, either. By the way, I believe — after all, I proposed the first package deal, and the second one, too — this time I would also prefer a dialogue. I am certainly taking into account that the Histadrut cannot, could not agree to such harsh measures, while we, who are responsible for this matter, for the economy, had no alternative to harsh measures. That is to say, the state of not speaking with each other springs from the very situation and there is no alternative.

[Ahime'ir] But will you consider retracting the use of the emergency orders? Criticism was heard in the Knesset today to the effect that this is an absolutely antidemocratic act, it has no precedent under Israeli Governments. Will you reconsider this matter?

[Peres] I think that inflation is also antidemocratic. I think inflation is devouring democracy and jeopardizing it. As for your question, we will certainly try to speak with the Histadrut and with the Histadrut secretary general. We have not changed our skins, and, on everything involving this weighty issue called workers' wages, we will certainly maintain a dialogue. I saw Yisra'el Qeysar on Saturday evening and I saw him yesterday. I told him: Yisra'el, we have not come and called you to give you orders, we have come to see what can be done to find an agreeable way to compensate the workers, as far as this is possible in this economy, in the current situation.

[Plattner] While you are still speaking, Mr Prime Minister, about a dialogue, we hear that tomorrow the economy will be on strike for 24 hours. Perhaps that is the first step in the salaried workers' fight against the economic plan. The question is: How will the government act in this case? Will it use the army, or issue emergency orders, back-to-work orders?

[Peres] The army, Heaven forbid! For the services that are essential for the state, we will issue back-to-work orders; that is our duty. Yes, certainly.

[Plattner] As a prime minister who has come from the Labor movement, do you not think that you have gone too far? That you have actually struck a blow at the weaker classes, you have raised the price of bread by 75 percent and public transport by 100 percent.

[Peres, interrupting] What is the alternative? I would like to understand. For everything to collapse? For inflation to eat up this country? For us to be left without dollars? I ask myself, let us say that I was a family man and I know that my family is in a bad situation and that I have to tighten my belt. It is very possible that for a short time, we will live as we lived in 1980. Is that bad? Did we have nothing to eat? So, I come home, and tell my wife and children, we have a difficult situation. We need 3 or 4 months altogether, to be satisfied with less, to consume less, and we will come out of this. Do you have any doubts about what the reactions of the wife, the children, the other relatives would be? They would say: Of course, we will make an effort, and it will be fine. This is because the period of self-delusion is over. I know some people say: Eight months have passed, what were you waiting for? We did not wait. When this government was established the economic advisers — at least, those whose views I sought — told me there would be mass unemployment, 150,000-200,000. I know who they are, the unemployed. They are young people, new immigrants, boys who have completed their military service, and our main effort was for the economy not to bow down under heavy unemployment. I see the unemployment in Spain. Every fourth Spaniard is unemployed. I see the unemployed in France. Every sixth Frenchman is unemployed. It is a rich country. I see what is happening in England. Every seventh Englishman is unemployed. We have prevented that. Afterward, I was told that there will be a danger of collapse as far as foreign currency is concerned. I went to the United States. The United States responded with very great generosity. It gave us a safety net, a breathing space. Now we have reached the situation in which either we hit the inflation or the inflation hits us.

[Ahime'ir] I wanted to ask you, Mr Prime Minister, was Israel confronting a genuine collapse, in the full sense of the word, as we understand it?

[Peres] Yes. What do you mean, collapse? Foreign currency was about to run out. So then we would have had to impose rationing. We would not have had money for spare parts. We would not have had money for food, because, in such conditions of inflation, dollars run away, foreign currency runs away, and we are witnessing how the reserves are running out. As opposed to this, inflation again began to soar, after we had decreased it by 50 percent and now, by means of stopping inflation and also opening up because this is also an opening to growth, in my view, we have every chance...[changes thought] I cannot tell you with any certainty, I do not control the world market and a great deal also depends on the citizens' behavior. Every citizen and worker in the State of Israel is today faced with a question: strike or cooperation? We are moving together, as a family, and every one of the workers knows that this is not from evil intentions, spite, or from a demonstration of power, but from profound concern from the heart, and I call on every one of them: Let us, together, extricate ourselves from this difficult situation. There is no alternative.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Prime Minister, you are calling for an atmosphere of togetherness among the citizens of the State of Israel, but this atmosphere does not exist in the Government of Israel. Your deputy, David Levi, not only voted against the national unity government's economic plan, he also came out against that plan with great bitterness, in public. Do you intend to make him account for his deeds, as you warned in advance?

[Peres] I did not hear David Levi. I can only say to David Levi, a man I am very fond of, if he is a Cabinet member, he bears collective responsibility...

[Ahime'ir, interrupting] For the preparation?

[Peres] No, for everything that happens from now on. A Cabinet member, even if he is left in the minority, remains a Cabinet member; he bears responsibility for its actions. This is the conclusion. There is no other responsibility than the collective responsibility of all the Cabinet members.

[Ahime'ir] Would you expect him to resign from the Cabinet, after he came out so sharply against the plan?

[Peres] Let us not go into personal matters. We have other issues.

[Plattner] Mr Prime Minister, how do you explain the fact that most of the Likud ministers voted against the economic plan, a plan over which, in fact, the finance minister, a Likud member, is in charge?

[Peres] Who told you I could explain that? After all, the Likud says the main thing is economic healing. I have not heard that the Likud has come up with another plan. I really do not understand this. I did not say the national unity government was only established to heal the economy, but most of the Likud members did claim that. Now, this time, a comprehensive plan, a plan for healing, with very difficult measures, difficult for us all, is presented, a plan with a very great hope. I am sure — and it does not matter what this or that person says — that we will get out of this distress, and we will begin a policy of growth; there will be a policy of employment in Israel, it is not beyond our power to extricate ourselves. On such a night, they vote against? Why?

[Plattner] Perhaps for political reasons. Because you head the government and they want to torpedo it.

[Peres] Like you, what is clearer to me is the question, not the answer.

[Ahime'ir] Sir, why are you dealing with this matter of ministers who vote against a Cabinet decision — and that is their right, to vote against the economic plan — and it seems to me that many of your critics are saying this, that you are dealing with those ministers with kid gloves, you are being cautious. You do not want to follow the conclusions to the end. Perhaps you are not applying your leadership, the fact that you are the prime minister.

[Peres] What do you want? That I should prove leadership to you this evening? Again, you are dragging me into an issue which is not the important one. Today there is no alternative to a national unity government. In this government composition, the prime minister, whether it be me or Mr Shamir, can only dismiss ministers who are members of his party. I told the ministers this morning: You can vote in favor, you can vote against. If you remain in the Cabinet, you must be loyal to its decisions, you must support its decisions, you bear the responsibility for it. Do not think that if you voted against, you have any sort of release order. That does not exist.

[Plattner] With your permission, I would like, perhaps, to refer to what are called breakdowns in the preparation of the economic plan. It seems to me that as long as a week or 10 days ago there was talk of a great devaluation and anyone who wanted to buy dollars rushed to buy them. Is this how an economic plan is prepared?

[Peres] Just a minute, excuse me, are you speaking about talk or about a plan? After all, it was talk, not the plan, that spoke. Someone else spoke. What publicized it? Did we publicize it?

[Plattner] Whoever dealt with the preparation...

[Peres, interrupting] I do not know. I do not know. I only know that we had several drafts, that we sat for many evenings, many nights. Believe me, I listened to everyone who was able to give advice. I understood the gravity of the matter. Not only me, the other members, too, the other ministers, too. Now, the problem is, a too large devaluation always smells of unemployment. In the first drafts, there was a genuine erosion of salaries, that is, deeper than that of today. Today the salaries will be eroded by about 6 percent compared with last month. At the end of the emergency period — this is the plan for a year, 3 months of emergency — erosion will be about 3-4 percent. That is what is being discussed.

[Plattner] Not 20 percent or more?

[Peres] There is no talk of 20 percent or more. We are prepared — we are not just prepared, we are proposing — to provide advance compensation. We will not wait for the end of the month, at the very beginning of this month, the workers will receive 14 percent. In October the tax scales will rise. The net salary will rise. Look, in the first package deal, salaries did not rise, but the money's purchasing power rose. If we really do curb the economy, the question will no longer be, how many shekels do you get, but what is the value of those shekels? That is what actually happened in the first package deal. If there really is cooperation, as I hope there will be, because I am convinced that the majority of citizens here love their country, love this state. Almost all, you too, before the program, what did you say? That decisions must be made, that the nation is prepared to suffer harsh measures, that the nation is prepared to tighten belts. We hesitated and considered every minute, lest, heaven forbid, we should cause injustice, we should cause needless damage to anyone. Now, the time has come, we decided as was necessary, we prepared a detailed plan which includes all the aspects of the economy, to see it all in advance as much as possible. That plan has undergone several scrupulous examinations, time after time, and at last, the time of decision arrived and we have decided.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Prime Minister, it seems or rather it is a fact that many citizens are complaining that the burden is not being distributed equally. The burden falls mainly on the salaried workers alone; not on the wealthy, and not on the companies. This is the complaint being voiced.

[Peres] I know, and I am very glad and thank you for asking this question. The Cabinet, which I head, approved a property tax that will bring in $250 million, and this proposal was passed by the Knesset 3 weeks ago. Now on the agenda is the Steinberg proposals which will accumulate $400 million from companies and salaried workers. This evening we decided to impose a 13th tax month on the self-employed, which means that all the self-employed in independent companies will have to pay approximately 8.3 percent more than they usually pay. We then decided to impose a tax on luxury apartments. We decided to recruit 25 judges and lawyers whose job it will be to quickly bring tax-evaders and black market dealers to trial. We decided to recruit 300 income tax workers to speed up tax collection. By the way, during the past 2 months, there was a dramatic increase in tax income. Thus we are dealing... [changes thought] on the contrary, we are very sensitive to this issue. We do not want the burden to fall on the workers, who have been carrying this burden since the state was established, during this whole period. This is to their credit. Then there is the travel tax, and here too we were highly criticized. I am very grateful to the 120,000 Israeli citizens who have foregone their trips abroad and have saved foreign currency. What is the economy? The economy is in your hands, and in the hands of each one of us. If we spend less, travel less, believe more in the country, work more, then this country will thrive.

[Plattner] Mr Peres, you are in fact talking about blood, sweat, and tears. This is what you are promising the Israeli public.

[Ahime'ir] Sweat and tears perhaps, but not blood.

[Plattner] Sweat and tears perhaps without blood, of course.

[Peres] Sweat, tears, and hope. Do not forget about hope. It is not sweat for the sake of sweat, and tears for the sake of tears. If you want chapter and verse, then I would say: May those who sow in tears reap with shouts of joy [Psalms 26:5] If we get through this period, if we bridle the economy... [changes thought] in Israel we have some really outstanding things, in industry, agriculture, tourism. There are things in which we come first in the world, even before the United States.

[Plattner] Nevertheless, after having promised the public difficult measures, it seems as though we have not seen any move by the government, any setting of examples. Why, for example, did you not eliminate the four ministries belonging to the ministers without portfolio? This would be a small example which would show that the government is also contributing something.

[Peres] I could not do this without dissolving the government. In my opinion, the turmoil involved in doing away with government ministries is impossible to deal with. One cannot concentrate on an important issue and then revert to party politics concerning who will and who will not remain. This is the only government that could have been set up. When the travel tax was decided on, I told the ministers that we would be the first not to travel abroad. In fact, the ministers have almost stopped traveling. Naturally, there are some essential trips, but in general they are not taking trips abroad. We are living like everyone else. I definitely agree that a personal example should be set. We all now have to walk humbly, to set an example of restraint, to spend less, and work more. We must remember that whatever we do for ourselves should be done for our country — at one and the same time.

Moda'i Addresses Knesset

TA011649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1304 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Statement by Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i to the Knesset on the Cabinet economic plan for the stabilization of the economy — live]

[Text] Following the first package deal, it is true that the average inflation in the economy did decrease considerably, but, in both that and in the first package deal, which was called the Law for the Stabilization of the Economy, with its amendments, what characterized the monthly indexes was the phenomenon of swings: 1 month high, 1 month low. The most characteristic factor in this phenomenon was an accumulation of indexes that were above 12 percent for 2 months, so that there was no cost-of-living increment for 1 month and in the next, there was a very steep cost-of-living increment. There were other components that behaved in the same way and, in any event, these deals led to fluctuating indexes, swinging indexes, from which we were unable to rid ourselves by any way or method. At the same time, the realistic [preceding word in English] components in dealing with the economy, such as the state of the foreign currency reserves, such as the process of deterioration that was moderate at first and then speeded up as the purchasing power [ko'ah keni'a] in the market increased, the monetary system that became top heavy as inflation increased, the real, large government deficit which we did not succeed in bringing to a level that would completely stop the government from funneling money to meet its expenses....[General shouts from the Knesset; the Knesset speaker tries to impose order, asks Knesset members (MK's) to sit down, and threatens to close the session if silence is not restored.]

The descriptive section with which I wanted to begin has been swallowed up in shouts by an MK who has already decided that the plan is not a plan, even before he has heard it, apparently on the basis of his professorship in economics. [Shouting again drowns out Moda'i's words, the speaker again calls for order]

Knesset members, a policy to stabilize the economy must simultaneously attack both the prime factor behind the inflationary pressures — which is, without any doubt, the deficit in the government budget — and also the factors that determine the ability to continue with this process. The plan must also bring about coordinated changes in prices, salaries, credit, and the currency rate. If this is not done, relatively sharp changes can affect the process, affecting real salaries, real credit, and the real exchange rate; this could cause a profound slump, profound unemployment, and/or the loss of foreign currency reserves. [Shouting from the Knesset benches, the speaker again calls for order; the shouting continues for more than 2 minutes before calm is restored]

I have no doubt that the vocal MK's certainly have something to say about the proposed plan after they hear it and perhaps they also have alternative programs to propose, and we will certainly listen to them. However, if the MK's think that they will interfere with a Cabinet member speaking and when they stand on the podium, everything will be calm, I now announce that that will not happen, not in this house.

The plan's point of origin...[shouts interrupt Moda'i, who appeals to the speaker to keep order in the house, saying he cannot continue in this way]. The plan's point of origin, which was approved by the Cabinet this morning...[Speaker interrupts Moda'i again because of shouting from the Knesset benches]

The point of origin of the plan which was approved by the Cabinet this morning is the recognition that it is essential, and possible, to get out of the economic crisis before it becomes worse. This evaluation is based on the willingness of the public, with its different sectors, to bear the burden as part of a comprehensive effort to heal the economy and there is no one else but the Israeli public to bear this burden.

[Shouting from Knesset benches] MK Qeysar from the Histadrut is inciting him! We are used to this doubletalk. You think that you can sit and slander from morning to evening! Slanderer! I heard what you said over the radio this morning. On the one hand, you say your word is your bond; you have said that dozens of times. You are a slanderer. [Shouting from Knesset benches, speaker again tries to impose order] The only way this can be done is through a comprehensive economic plan, which combines a series of realistic actions, including: a considerable cut in government activities; unification of the exchange rates; suitable moves in the stock exchange; and a monetary policy, together with a policy to stabilize wages, prices, and exchange and credit rates. After the period of stabilization, it will be possible to continue with a gradual process of constructive changes to the economy and bring the economy back, within a year or 2, to a process of rapid growth, as has not been seen for more than a decade. [Addresses a heckling MK] I promised you nothing because you were not here. [Shouts and heckling] The stabilization plan that was approved by the Cabinet today will be implemented for a period of 1 year. At the beginning, the Cabinet will declare, as it did this morning, a state of economic emergency for a period of 3 months. This declaration will permit the Cabinet to make institutional arrangements acceptable to the economy and we hope that these arrangements will, in the end, be with the agreement of the other sectors of the economy. The plan contains a long series of steps which combine into a comprehensive fabric aimed at rapidly leading to a diversion of resources from private and public consumption to exports, which will replace imports, while stabilizing the prices and the foreign currency reserves. The goal of the plan is a rapid slowing of inflation, while increasing, or at least preserving, foreign currency reserves. The intention is to climb down from an inflation of 15 percent per month, on average, as is the situation at present, to a European average inflation level and stability within a few months. The plan will also make it possible to bring about a significant improvement in the balance of payments during the coming year. By this move, an infrastructure will be laid for a renewal of growth and a change in the structure of the economy. At the center of the plan is reducing the deficit in the state budget to a point $350-400 million under the level planned in the 1985 budget, which was approved by the house. In order to attain this goal, the Cabinet had to decide on ways and means that would lead to a decrease in the deficit totaling $750 million in annual terms. Such a cut to the state budget must be accompanied by decreasing manpower in the public sector; this is in addition to lowering the subsidies to the level provided for in the original budget and the implementation of a law for taxation under inflationary conditions, in accordance with the recommendations by the Steinberg commission. Together with the cut to its budget, the Cabinet will take a series of steps to stabilize wages, prices, and exchange and credit rates, as I said earlier. The main moves in the plan are unification of the exchange rates in the economy, which were imposed as of this morning, and which have led to a one-time devaluation of 18.8 percent. As of this moment, the exchange rate is 1,500 shekels to the U.S. dollar. The goal and target is to preserve this rate for the entire period of the implementation of the plan. The Cabinet has decided on a cut in subsidies for commodities and services, including public transport, to a level of an annual outlay lower than that appearing in the budget by about $100 million. But that sum will not be saved because there will now be a freeze on prices and even if some price creep [zehila] does occur — it may be assumed that this sum, at least, part of it, will be absorbed and return to subsidies. The Cabinet worked by virtue of emergency regulations to freeze prices on permanent average levels which were calculated by the ministry responsible for determining prices, by the ministries responsible for determining the prices of the various products and services; it worked to freeze wages in accordance with a version we intend to discuss with representatives of the workers' unions, if they give us this opportunity. [Shouting from the Knesset benches] I will answer that question in detail when I finish presenting the plan.

[Shouting from Knesset benches, the Knesset speaker imposes order] The freeze on the exchange rate, as I said, depends on preserving the required level of nominal wages. Without this it will be impossible to freeze exchange rates and we will again enter a spiral of wages, exchange rates, prices, another high index, more salary increases, and so on. The Bank of Israel, within the framework of this plan, will implement a policy which will decrease the nominal quantity of bank credit in the economy, with its various sectors, for the stabilization period. Yes, the intention is that, unlike the practice in the past, when credit volume expanded in accordance with inflationary expansion, it will be adjusted. I am not saying it will remain at a permanent nominal level, but it will lag behind inflation. No, I cannot go into detail, because there are various data about various developments, but it is definitely our intention to reduce the credit-monetary volume and no expansion will be permitted. Of course, we have credit problems. You have experience with these and you know what this is. The liquidity of the PATAM's will be decreased. I would like to explain. As was the case in previous plans, neither this nor future plans will harm the public's savings. With regard to the PATAM's, we decided that the rights regarding these PATAM's will remain as they were; that is, the owners of PATAM's are entitled to leave them as they are, they are entitled to withdraw them in accordance with those principles on which they were deposited, but there will be no possibility in the future of entering a PATAM other than with dollars. A PATAM, as you know, is based on purchases of dollars with shekels.

Another issue...you are a Histadrut member, why are you expressing an interest in dollars? That is not legal. [Shouts from Knesset benches, the Knesset speaker imposes order] A gradual change of the practices in force in the stock market is the possibility of collecting capital which will be increasingly based [shouts from Knesset benches] As you will realise, in the decisions we made today, we also, contrary to the shouts being heard here, we also saw to a just division of the tax on salaried employees, the self-employed, and companies, with a radical change from the situation that existed prior to this, only last year, when you shouted, but the situation continued unchanged. A year, 2 years, 3 years — you shouted from this podium that the share of the salaried workers was increasing, but there was no change. This time we have seen to it, at least for the period of time for stabilization, that there will be the greatest possible balance among the various sectors of the Israeli society, as you will realize if you listen. [Indistinct question from the Knesset] You know by heart that it is 50 percent? Are you so well-informed on profits? From your viewpoint, do you know what the profits of companies are? We have not forgotten, there was a law here, a law on income tax under inflationary conditions, in which no payment was made either for income or for profits — actual profits in dollars, no payment. But In accordance with the law, in accordance with the law...[shouts from the Knesset benches] Not the government that is now in office. Within this framework of a just division of the burden, we have done and are continuing and concluding the preparations for increasing activity against tax evaders. The updated estimate of the 1985 budget deviates from the planned budget by about $400 million. That means that we did not succeed, on the one hand, in implementing the full cut, and, on the other, in achieving the full incomes anticipated in the budget; it has also become clear to us that there are several unexpected outlays, or expected ones that were not introduced into the budget, which we will have to bear. For example, the costs of the withdrawal from Lebanon were not included in the Defense Ministry's budget in accordance with an agreement at the time the budget was prepared. It has now eroded the reserves. Or for example, the costs of encouraging capital investments, which deviated beyond the data based on past approvals and which we must now pay.

The conclusion from the analysis of the situation and the calculation is that we have to further decrease the deficit by a total of $750 million, which will be derived as follows: About one third of the sum is a cut in the actual activity of the government ministries, including a decrease in manpower. About a third of the sum, including a decrease in manpower — I beg your pardon? [Indistinct shouts from the Knesset benches] I do not know where you heard that — is included in the ministerial cuts. The other third is an addition to incomes, those incomes which were aimed at balancing the division of the burden, and the last third is in transfer payments, and subsidies, the smaller portion being that for encouraging exports. Within the framework of balancing the burden among the classes of the population, the law for taxation under conditions of inflation will, first of all, be implemented rapidly, in accordance with the Steinberg committee's recommendations. This is a preferred method for collecting taxes totaling $400 million from the sector which you claim has not paid income tax as they should have during previous years. Legally they paid, but not as they should have and at present the law is in the final stages of being studied and approved by the Knesset Finance Committee; I believe it will be brought to the plenum this very week for its second and third readings. We are imposing an additional tax on self-employed individuals and companies, a supplementary tax, at a rate of 8 and 1/3 percent of annual income; this will be collected by payments included in the monthly advance payments or by monthly levies, all in accordance with the way in which business pays, and which will bring $100 million to the State Treasury. [Indistinct questions and shouts from the Knesset benches] No, it is very easy to explain, the Cabinet decision is on an additional tax which will not be returned, a returned advance payment within the final payment, an additional tax at a rate of 8 and 1/3 percent which is the division, as though there were a 13th month for tax purposes. [Indistinct shouts and questions from Knesset benches] In this clause, yes. For this year.

On the exchange rate policy [shouts from the Knesset benches, Knesset speaker has to impose order]. Mr Speaker, with your permission, perhaps I will explain the new exchange rate policy to the house, because, during the day, I did not follow the announcements and explanations that were publicized and I would like the matters to be explained precisely in the house. [Shouts from Knesset benches]

As I said, this morning a devaluation was effected [uproar from the Knesset benches]. As I said, this morning a devaluation was effected, which lowered the exchange rate and brought it to 1,500 shekels per dollar. At the same time, together with the implementation of this devaluation, we again decreased the value added tax from 17 percent to 15 percent; we lowered deposits on imports by 15 percent — all this with the aim of moderating the rise in the index. The slump these actions will produce will be on the order of 15-16 percent. Wages, prices, and the exchange rate, if this is possible and if salaries do not rise, will be frozen. If salaries rise above what is desirable, the exchange rate will also be adapted downward, and the spiral will be moderated.

On the matter of encouraging exports, we will leave support for exports at the comprehensive level which existed before today's devaluation. Of course, we will deduct from it the dollar benefit the exporter receives as a result of the additional money the exporter receives due to today's devaluation.

Compensation for erosion of salaries: In accordance with an agreement arrived at by the Cabinet, we will pay — as soon as we come to an agreement with the workers' representatives — an advance cost-of-living increment. As is known, the cost-of-living increment is not reaching the workers today because the last index, that for last month, was under 12 percent; it was 6.8 percent. We are proposing bringing forward the cost-of-living increment scale to the beginning of the month. No, this is because we wish to see to it that you have something to shout about.

Bringing forward the scale, which will be at rates based on the agreement with the workers' representatives — between 10-14 percent — will guarantee several things. There will still be compensation, as you know, and it has been publicized; you were told during the night, but you do not want to know, because you have decided that the way is to put the economy on strike. Fine, so do not complain. Fine. Of course, of course, destroy, do not contribute. [Shouts from the Knesset benches] After the cost-of-living increment I mentioned, the freeze on prices and salaries will lead to an erosion in salaries for a period of 3 months, at net rates that will not rise about 7-8 percent, based on the last salary payment — which, you should know, was a low salary by comparison with the salaries that preceded it. I will not go into the issue of erosion for the moment. There is always a question when the issue of salary erosion arises, and that is: compared with what period? If it is convenient for the party presenting the problem, he says: by comparison with the last salary. If it is not convenient, he says: by comparison with the last three salaries. Sometimes he says: by comparison with the average salary paid last year. And sometimes he says: by comparison with the average salary of the past 3 years. Therefore, the issue of salary erosion requires definition, first of all, before figures are mentioned. The figure I gave here is in comparison with the last salary the workers received, and I will at once add, it was relatively low by comparison with the salaries that preceded it. However, I said that, in any event, we will base the level of the erosion on net, real salaries, and I hope this will be through a dialogue with the Histadrut. I would just like to recall, not as a standard of comparison, that during the period between 1980 and 1984, actual salaries in the economy rose by 12.5 percent, while workers' production during the same period only rose by 1.5 percent. Nevertheless, [shouts from the Knesset benches, Qeysar is heard shouting, but his words are indistinct] MK Qeysar's question, I am prepared to refer to it if you are prepared to listen. I understand there is no argument that production by workers only rose by 1.5 percent. Nor is there any argument that the average salary in the economy rose, during the same period, by 12.5 percent. The only complaint is, why did capital rise by more than that? That is to say, from contributions from abroad — not from here — we were unable to give such salary hikes; from contributions from abroad, the division was not correct. From the increasingly large state debts, the division was also not correct — the division between capital and wages. But everyone agrees that there was a division. Money was received from abroad and shared out. The question I am asking is not how the division was made, the question I am asking is: How, and for how long, can we continue to share out other people's money? They do not want to give any more, of course not, not for such things. They do not want to. Nor do we, nor do you. You too, the same figures, from 1973 to 1977, the same process, at a more accelerated speed, the same process. Nobody will emerge with clean hands here. The facts are too clear. They speak too well for themselves. This entire approach, searching the past to discover who is guilty, instead of applying thought and energy to how we can get out of this mess: Who is guilty? Who did what? Together, we are sinking, and when someone comes along to put a stop to this, you only have shouts, nothing else! [Shouts from the Knesset benches] I have already said that in the arrangements we will make following the freeze on salaries, we will see to it, through return payments, updating tax scales, tax benefits, or benefits or returns in the special deductions, we will see to it that the erosion does not rise above the reasonable erosion I mentioned earlier. But I must say, Knesset members, we have one particularly difficult problem, and that is, the number of workers in public service, with all its sectors.

The number of workers employed in Israel's public services relative to other countries in the same state of development — but I am speaking of developed countries — is at least a third higher than the average accepted in the world. If, in other countries, for every worker engaged in production, who gives us those products we have not had, there is half a worker with his family who gives the public services of all varieties, here there is a complete worker of this type, one for one. In fact, there are salaries shared between two workers, so that one of them, or half of them, might not have to be unemployed. [Shouts from Knesset, indistinct question] However many are required, there is no unemployment in Israel today. There is a shortage of working hands, and you go on shouting unemployment. Show us where it is, show us. I will show you factories by the score which are looking for workers, and not for the lowest jobs, but the workers do not want them, and that restricts development, growth, and prosperity; but it is easier, doctrinarily, to sit here and shout that there will be unemployment, there will be unemployment, oh dear, how hungry I was. [Shouts from the Knesset] No, there is no unemployment in Dimona. I have seen it with my own eyes. There is no unemployment in Dimona, I have seen. [Increased shouting from Knesset] According to this structure, and in order to rid ourselves of large governmental deficits one of the greatest sources of which is a surplus of manpower in the public service, we should have implemented massive dismissals from the public service. The government has decided: 1) to follow an entirely moderate path, and, 2) to decrease the level of dismissals through a drop in the cost-of-living increments and additional salaries we give to all the economy's workers, so that the drop in the actual salary will not be too harsh. We will give the workers in the public service 3 percent less. If you want, by comparison with the other salaried people in the economy, 3 percent less. That, together with dismissals in places where they are not only not helpful, but are a disturbance to work, to providing the public service, will provide us with the full cut, as I mentioned, which, of course, does not stand on its own. [Shouted, indistinct questions from the Knesset benches] In the money market, as I have already mentioned, there will be a decrease in the liquidity of the PATAM's. We will continue to preserve the terms of all the savings plans and we will even add to them; we are adding to them here and there, but all this will only be for the purpose of circulation. We will leave the rest of the market to entrepreneurs and capital consumers, who will receive the money directly into the capital accumulations. In the Israeli economy this means primarily pension plans, savings plans of various types, compensation plans, and pensions. To this day the government has been almost the only consumer of the capital accumulated in these plans and it gave those plans nontradable bonds. Sometimes they were adapted to the special needs of the plan, but the money the government received was absorbed a long time ago, wasted a long time ago, and today, failing a full governmental guarantee, the economic pressures are such that this money cannot be utilized. Instead of this, in the future we will permit those bonds to be purchased on the capital market, as they are in any other market; we will offer them whatever they want as a guarantee to safeguard their commitments to those people who have joined the plans, who will be able to buy tradable bonds of every type or of special types, but tradable. They will also be able to buy shares in the stock exchange, and they will be their own masters, masters of they own money. In this way they will decide how to keep the money, and, in this way, the money's consumer, the one who can make profits from it and put them into the various types of funds, will be directly linked with the money accumulating in the funds, and not through the state budget, as has been the case up to now.

MK Amir, you do not have any better spur for growth in the economy than, first of all, decreasing inflation, and, after that, placing means, as I have just been saying, at the disposal of entrepreneurs. There is no other encouragement. The fact that the government, in accordance with the law on the encouragement of capital investment, contributes is not worth anything in a stable, healthy, and flourishing economy. No. What? Yes, sir? I remember what you said from this podium...[interrupted by shouts from the Knesset benches] I predicted what actually occurred after that, that inflation would drop to low rates. I butchered them from this podium, and that is what happened, we all knew in advance... pardon? Why are you muttering? Could the first package deal have been implemented as an endless deal? What are you asking? I cannot hear. Prices and control. I cannot hear. Yes, the Ministry of Industry and Trade. [Knesset speaker intervenes to stop shouting]

[Radio announcer speaks over the shouting, explaining that Knesset speaker and his deputies expressed anger earlier at the fact that the finance minister gave journalists the main points of the economic plan this morning, among other things, at a news conference broadcast during the morning, before informing the Knesset of the plan.]

Today maximum prices were published for many dozens of industrial products and services of all types and also representative prices for a long list of products; all of them were increased by 17 percent in accordance with calculations by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. [Shouting from Knesset benches]

I have given you an answer. [MK Qeysar can be heard shouting, but his words are indistinct]

Mr Speaker, Knesset members, the main test of the plan will be to achieve a rapid decrease in the rate of inflation, an increase in foreign currency reserves over the next 3 months. The more intense and rapid this process is, the less the risk of entering a stage of profound and protracted unemployment. The stabilization stage is a precondition for the renewal of the growth process afterward. At the same time, the plan contains important components, some of which I have already described, for the purpose of encouraging growth in the future. The most important of these is a gradual liberation of the capital market, and I have explained how it will be done. A close examination of developments over the next 3 months will permit scrupulous planning of the Cabinet's next moves, preserving a continuation of exports at the end of the 3 months. We expect this, and even if anybody thinks we are being boastful about this, after the 3 months, instead of the ups and downs of package deals, we will have a European monthly inflation rate, a stable one, and for a long time. [Shouts from the Knesset benches] Not Switzerland, Caesaria [play on words in Hebrew]; why do you want Switzerland when people here do not behave as they do in the Swiss Parliament? Why should you expect that? Mr Speaker, I would like to explain several specific moves within the framework of the deal, and I will not go back over those I have mentioned, not even to detail them. Within the framework of collecting money and/or decreasing expenses, we have also worked on the fringes of the purely governmental system. For example, we will discover that business companies owned by the government, which were in the habit of maintaining internal financial schedules instead of declaring dividends and transferring them to the owners, that is, the government, will release the superfluous money in accordance with their business plans and needs, and transfer it to the government. Thus, for example, we also decided that the state lottery will not continue to give loans to the local authorities which cannot cope with repaying them. Instead, the state lottery will give grants; naturally, of a smaller volume. The technique is that the repayment of past debts will be transferred to the government and it will put them at the disposal of the local authorities. The cuts the government has made in its budget are being spread over many government ministries.

Qeysar, Tzaban Comment

TA011921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The secretary general of the Histadrut labor federation warned the government about implementing measures that would harm labor agreements. During the Knesset debate on the economic plan, Yisra'el Qeysar said that the government is violating laws and agreements which it signed with the Histadrut and the manufacturers. In his opinion, the finance minister is leading people astray with his data on salary erosion.

Knesset Member Ya'ir Tzaban of MAPAM suggested that the government reconsider its measures, so that all sectors in society shoulder an equal burden.

Knesset Votes in Favor of Plan

TA021323 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] In a vote of confidence, 70 coalition members voted in favor of the government and the economic plan. Nineteen opposition members, and Knesset Member David Magen of the Likud, voted against. Minister David Levi was absent, and all the other Cabinet ministers — except for Minister Burg who is in the hospital — voted in favor. Yisra'el Qeysar did not participate in the vote, neither did Agudat Yisra'el MK's Shapira and Porush. They asked to express their protest aginst the fact that the economic plan was formulated on a Sabbath. Our correspondent notes that the vote was accompanied by many disruptions, and the Knesset speaker was forced to issue warnings to several MK's. A large group of religious MK's, headed by Minister Peretz, initially left the hall in protest against the economic plan's formulation on the Sabbath. Eventually, however, Minister Peretz realized that if he did not vote in favor, he would have to resign from the government, and so he raised his hand.

Current Status of Economic Indices Noted

Prices Increase 24 Percent

TA012142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] As of today the prices of goods and services increase by an average of 24 percent. A general price increase of 17 percent in the economy was approved, and the prices of the 300 regulated goods increase by 25 to 30 percent. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that the new prices will be frozen for 3 months, but the freeze will not apply to the price of fruit and vegetables, insurance services, financial transactions, and tourism services. All business owners have been ordered to submit their pricelists to the Industry and Trade Ministry within 14 days.

Among the exceptional price increases which were approved is the price of water, which goes up by 88 percent, and electricity which goes up by 53 percent. The price of hospitalization increases by 57 percent; postal and telephone tariffs, by 40 percent. The price of cars, bank commissions, coffee, rice, movie tickets, cigarettes, and matches increases by 30 percent or more.

The Dubek cigarette company has announced that it is resuming cigarette production. The prices of soft drinks and sugar go up by 25 percent. Tuition fees for public kindergartens increase by 25 percent. The price of apartments goes up by 17 percent of the representative rate on 28 June. Rents increase by 25 percent of the last amount, and will be frozen for 3 months. The travel tax will increase to 375,000 shekels at midnight. Those who pay the tax at its old rate today will be exempt from the increase.

Foreign Currency Reserves Drop

TA011253 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign currency reserves dropped last month to below $2 billion. The reserves decreased last month by $73 million. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that more than 130 billion shekels were injected into the economy in June.

Egypt To Increase Licenses for Business Transactions

TA300624 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] The charge d'affairs of the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv apparently returned from Egypt last week with a promise that Egypt will shortly increase the number of licenses for business transactions with Israel which it issues in the trade and tourism spheres.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel quotes Jerusalem sources as saying that the Egyptians are initiating such unilateral gestures out of the desire to prove the earnestness of their intentions regarding renewed normalization with Israel. The sources add that Cairo is revealing both understanding and consideration for the political difficulties the prime minister is facing in achieving an agreement on the transfer of the Tabah issue to international arbitration. Our correspondent says that a meeting has not yet been set between Prime Minister Peres and Vice Prime Minister Shamir for settling this dispute.

Egypt Not To Return Envoy Until Withdrawal Completed

TA301333 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Egypt will not return its ambassador to Israel as long as Israeli forces are in Lebanon. This was said by Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid in an interview to the weekly *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI*. He said the presence of IDF soldiers in the security strip contradicts the principle of complete withdrawal from Lebanon. Egypt also believes the army of southern Lebanon is preventing calm and stability.

On the matter of Tabah, Minister 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt is awaiting Israel's answer, and if Israel agrees to arbitration, progress will be facilitated.

Zaq Comments on Possible U.S.-Syrian Dialogue

TA011111 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Jul 85 p 10

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "Operation Damascus"]

[Text] King Husayn, who did not conceal his enthusiasm when the IDF rescued the hostages held in Entebbe, has reason to regret the fact that the U.S. hostages held in Beirut are being rescued by "Operation Damascus."

In his last visit to Washington, Husayn charmed the leading U.S. Administration officials and he had grounds for hoping to attain political achievements in the near future. He hoped that his dream to strengthen the Cairo-Amman-Baghdad axis, which would isolate Syria, would gain real U.S. support.

Husayn was also encouraged by the U.S. declaration issued during his stay in Washington, which included a demand that the Soviets prevent arms supplies to Iran as one of the preconditions for including the Soviet Union in an international conference on the Middle East. Husayn regarded this move as the beginning of a process whereby the United States would stand by Iraq in the war in the Persian Gulf.

Since Iran is an ally of Syria, this strengthened the assumption that Syria is not included in the U.S. plans for the region.

The events in Beirut changed all this. By the very fact that it had to resort to the help of the Syrian president, the United States was persuaded that the key to "moving things" in the area lies in Damascus.

There may be some symbolism in the fact that prior to their departure for Damascus, the U.S. hostages were gathered at a school in the Palestinian refugee camp of Burj al-Barajinah. This camp was the target of attacks by the Shi'ite militia which, with Syria's blessing, sought to sweep away the remainders of Yasir 'Arafat's influence over the Palestinian camps. 'Arafat, who began his terrorist activities in the Fatah (the executive branch of Syrian intelligence), is now being ostracized by the Syrians in the wake of his agreement with Husayn and his willingness to enter a dialogue with the Americans without Syria's consent. Therefore, this was an indirect reminder to Washington that the agreement between Husayn and 'Arafat, which the Americans regarded as the basis for a political process leading to an accord in the area, lay on very feeble ground.

Given Damascus' improved status in Washington, Husayn and 'Arafat fear for the prospects of their latest initiative. President Mubarak has also become apprehensive, lest the scenario he planned for the talks between Washington and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation be spoiled. After all, Syria argues that it represents the Palestinian cause better than 'Arafat, and certainly better than Husayn. A hasty dialogue between Washington and Damascus might disrupt plans.

Israel was not let in on the dialogue between Washington and Damascus. It is not so bad if the Syrians inferred from their talks with the Americans that Israel would release the Shi'ite detainees from 'Atlit. As far as Israel is concerned, the statement made yesterday by the U.S. Government about maintaining Lebanon's integrity is far worse.

On the face of it, all the countries in the region have received a similar commitment from the U.S. Government that also spoke about maintaining the independence of all the countries in the region. However, the U.S.-Syrian agreement on the release of the U.S. hostages held in Beirut plainly demonstrates that Lebanon is not independent and that it is ruled by Syria.

Therefore, the promise to maintain Lebanon's integrity might suggest a U.S. commitment to Syria and Amal leader Nabih Birri to do away with the "security strip" in southern Lebanon.

The Syrians and the Amal organization have for a long time been asking that the army of southern Lebanon be disbanded and that a UN force be deployed as far as the international border. The public U.S. promise about maintaining Lebanon's integrity may point to a U.S. undertaking toward Nabih Birri's militia on such a deployment.

Although this U.S. promise emerged from the need to placate the Shi'ite militias, who were scared by President Reagan's warning that the United States would punish those responsible for the hijacking, the delay in the release of the hostages helped the Shi'ite leader to extract a promise from the Reagan Administration which might become a source of friction between Jerusalem and Washington sometime in the future.

Syria played a very sophisticated game. It did not pose any conditions to Washington, it gave President Reagan an honorable way out and enabled him to cast himself as not having given in to terrorism since Syria's goal is not terrorism but rather a long-term dialogue with the United States.

The United States left the Lebanese arena and Syria is trying to bring it back in to it in order to attain its public endorsement to the effect that Lebanon is within Syria's zone of influence. This is the goal the Syrians have been yearning for since the establishment of Syria and Lebanon as two separate countries. Through the United States, Syria is also trying to attain an explicit Israeli recognition of the Syrian interest in Lebanon. In other words, no longer a "red line" south of which the Syrian Army cannot be deployed, but an explicit recognition that Lebanon is within Syria's "security area."

This does not mean that the Syrians want to beef up their Army in Lebanon. On the contrary, they are thinning out their troops there. However, riding on the wings of the TWA airplane they will now try to attain the political seal of approval of the United States and Israel for thier domination of Lebanon.

The United States and Israel tried to dissociate themselves from Lebanon, but Syria is forcing them back, even now that the U.S. Marines are no longer in Beirut and the IDF has pulled out of Lebanon. It seems that this will be the problem that will keep us busy in the next few weeks, and will be given priority by Washington over all the other political problems which have been discussed in recent months. The Americans have been saying for some time that they could not deal with other problems as long as the question of Lebanon was not solved. Hence, we will yet hear more of these old tunes in the near future, if the Reagan administration reassesses its Middle East policy in the wake of the "hasty overture" toward Hafiz al-Asad.

Robert Trautmann, a real estate agent from Laredo, Texas, was one of the passengers with Jewish-sounding names aboard flight 847 who were separated from the rest of the hostages in Beirut. His father-in-law raised hell: He is a Catholic. What do you want from him? However, the hijackers did not listen to his explanations; most of those with Jewish-sounding names are probably not Jews. Nevertheless, the U.S. Administration did not resort to this argument when it insisted that there be no descrimination between Jews and non-Jews and that **all** the hostages, regardless of their religion, be released. The administration's uncompromising position on terrorism and discrimination against Jews may be a guarantee that in a possible dialogue between Washington and Damascus, in the wake of the release of the hostages, the United States will maintain its **principles** and its political and moral commitments and will not forsake Jerusalem's vital interests for the sake of Damascus.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Mauritanian Interior Minister

LD011101 Algiers APS in English 1005 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, 1/7/85 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid audienced Sunday here Lieutenant Colonel Djibril Ould Abdallah Mauritanian Interior Minister and special envoy of the Mauritanian president.

During the audience, the Mauritanian minister handed to President Chadli Bendjedid a message from the Mauritanian President Maayouia Ould Taya.

President Bendjedid, Delegation Visit Spain

Depart Algiers

LD011124 Algiers APS in English 1037 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, 1/7/85 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, President of the Republic, FLN party secretary general, and his wife left today Algiers to Spain for a three-day-official-visit at the invitation of King Juan Carlos I and his wife, Queen Sophie of Spain.

The head of state is accompanied with a high-level delegation including Dr Ahmed Tales Ibrahimi, foreign affairs minister and Belkacem Nabi, minister of energy and petrochemical industries, Abdelaziz Khellef, trade minister.

Reportage on Visit

For Madrid coverage of the visit to Spain by President Chadli Bendjedid including his meetings with Spanish leaders Prime Minister Feleipe Gonzalez and King Juan Carlos, see the Spain section of the 2 July Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Messaadia Returns After Meeting PRC Leaders

LD011237 Algiers APS in English 1125 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, 1/7/85 (APS) — The CC [Central Committee] permanent secretary responsible, Mohamed Cherif Mesaadia, was back to Algiers yesterday at the head of a importnt FLN delegation following a one-week official visit to the People's Republic of China. During this visit, sanctioned by the signature of a protocol of agreement between the two parties, Messaadia had talks with high officials of the Chinese Communist Party Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang.

5 Oil Ministers Meet Before OPEC Conference

LD011229 Algiers APS in English 1128 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, 1/7/85 (APS) — The mini-consultative meeting between the energy ministers of Algeria, Kuwait, Nigeria, Venezuela and Mexico, ended on Sunday following a series of talks behind closed door.

These talks allowed the ministers to set out the positions of their countries on topical oil issues and to exchange points of view on the best means to face the speculative crisis on the international oil market.

These talks which took place on the eve of the OPEC ministerial conference were considered as fruitful and constitute the first step towards the success of the next conference.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Sudanese Defense Minister

LD011639 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The brother leader of the revolution today received Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, member of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan and minister of defense, and an accompanying delegation, who are visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The meeting was attended by Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

The Sudanese delegation presented the brother leader of the revolution with a traditional Sudanese piece of craft.

Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah made a statement in which he highly lauded the attitudes of the Great 1 September Revolution and the Libyan Arab people toward their fraternal Sudanese people. He added: We in Sudan have a genuine desire to consolidate fraternal and cooperation relations in all ways to realize our joint national and strategic aims. On the other hand, the courageous steps — in the right direction — of Sudanese policy are the best reply to the pawns of treason in the suppressed capital Cairo.

Husni Mubarak recently said something following his Khartoum visit to the effect that the Sudanese leaders are duty bound not build relations with any fraternal or friendly state at the expense of relations with Egypt.

DPRK People's Assembly Official Conducts Visit

Meets With Al-Turayki

LD282013 Tripoli JANA in English 1640 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 11, June 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau met this morning with Mr Yang Hyong-sop the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.)

Mr Yang Hyong-sop conveyed the greetings and appreciations of President Kim Il-song to the leader of the revolution and his best wishes to the Libyan Arab people of progress and prosperity, also his high appreciation of the leading role of the Libyan Arab people and the leader of their revolution in their brave confrontation with the imperialist conspiracies plotted against the security and safety of the nations and against their national and social choices.

The chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the (D.P.R.K.) confirmed the healthy deep rooted relations of joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, colonialism and racism.

During this meeting, confirmation of the importance of developing and strengthening the existing cooperation relations between Libya and North Korea in all fields and the joint efforts exerted to the implementation of agreements and joint ventures and projects which were agreed upon during the visit the leader of the revolution made the D.P.R.K. and put all needed efforts to ensure the success of these projects and companies in their task of serving the joint goals of the two friendly peoples.

Departs Tripoli 28 Jun

LD290943 Tripoli JANA in English 0806 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 12, June 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Yang Hyong-Sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the delegation accompanying him left Tripoli yesterday after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Al-Turayki Receives Congolese Foreign Minister

LD281522 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison this afternoon received Antoine Ndinga-Oba, foreign minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, who is on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During this meeting the development of the situation on the African Continent, backing the African liberation movements to confront the racist regimes, and a number of international issues of joint interest were reviewed. The ways and means of developing and strengthening bilateral relations in all fields were discussed. Also reviewed were subjects included on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, set for Addis Ababa from 10 to 16 July, and the African summit set for Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July.

JANA Examines U.S. Arms Agreement With Egypt

LD291513 Tripoli JANA in English 1403 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Shawal, 29 Jun, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The minister of defence in the Egyptian regime announced yesterday that the Egyptian military plan was aimed at the realization of a consistent deterrant force capable of averting any aggression.

Also the Air Force commander in the Egyptian regime announced that America supplied Egypt with an advanced anti-missile defence system and that an agreement was concluded with America to supply the Egyptian Army with various types of missiles.

We found ourselves bound to ask the following questions regarding these declarations.

Has Egyptian regime decided to declare war against the Zionist enemy to get rid of the shame it inflicted upon the Egyptian struggle history and revenge for the Egyptian martyrs murdered against Zionists who are desecrating the Egyptian lands thanks to the agreements of shame and disgrace which Husni Mubarak endorsed with his ten fingers? Which deterrence and aggression is Abu Ghazala talking about, is it to use the Egyptian Army to repress the uprising of the Egyptian people or it is used for the imperialist objectives? We are well aware that when America accepts to supply any regime with weapons it attaches strings and conditions that ban their use against its allies and friends.

The approval of the American Government, therefore, of the Egyptian regime with weapons is a further proof of its subjugation to America and putting itself under the disposal of the imperialist and Zionist objectives in the region.

MOROCCO

Saudi Foreign Minister Saud al-Faysal Visits Rabat

Arrives 30 Jun

LD301936 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the Saudi foreign minister, arrived this afternoon in Casablanca on a visit to Morocco. On arrival at Mohamed V International Airport he stressed that he will convey a message from the Saudi monarch, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to his brother His Majesty King Hassan II concerning the situation in the Arab region within the framework of coordination between the two monarchs in whatever serves the Arab and Islamic nation. Prince Sa'ud added that he will hold talks with his Moroccan counterpart on matters of interest to both countries. The Saudi foreign minister was welcomed by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information, as well as by the Saudi ambassador in Morocco.

King Hassan Meets With Saudi Crown Prince 1 Jul

LD011641 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] King Hassan II received this afternoon in the royal palace of Skhirat, and in the presence of Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and Prince Moulay Rachid, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and National Guard commander, who is on a private visit to Morocco. The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Shaykh 'Ali Masallam, adviser to King Fahd; and the Saudi Ambassador to Morocco, Shaykh 'Ali Majid al-Qabbani. Present on the Moroccan side were Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Information Abdellatif Filali, Interior Minister Driss Basri; the adviser to King Hassan, Mr Ahmed Reda Guedira; and Colonel-Major (Abdelhak Kadiri).

Foreign Minister Departs 1 Jul

LD012001 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The Saudi foreign minister departed this afternoon after he delivering a message to his Majesty King Hassan II from his brother, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal was seen off at Sale Airport by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Information Abdellatif Filali, and the Saudi ambassador in Rabat.

French Army Chief of Staff Continues Visit

Visits Fes

LD281333 Rabat MAP in English 1300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Fes, June 28 (MAP) — Gen Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armies, arrived here Thursday morning as part of his official visit to Morocco. Gen Lacaze, who is accompanied by several top French and Moroccan officers, visited the touristic sites and handicraft centers of Fes. Gen Lacaze is to head for Sidi Slimane, north east of Rabat, to visit the military base of this town.

Receives Award From King Hassan

LD282326 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Hasan II received this evening in the crown hall at the Royal Palace in Rabat General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, who was accompanied by the French ambassador to Rabat and the naval attache to Rabat. During this meeting, His Majesty awarded the French general the highest order of the medal of military merit. On decorating General Jeannou Lacaze, his majesty delivered a speech in which he praised the cooperation between the Royal Armed Forces and the French forces, especially in the field of training suitable Moroccan cadres who work for peace and understanding.

Departs 29 Jun

LD292128 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of the General Staff of the French Armies, left Morocco this morning at the end of a 5-day visit to our country during which he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II, Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani, and the inspector general of the Royal Armed Forces. The king decorated General Lacaze with the highest order of military merit. On the occasion the king hailed the cooperation between the Royal Armed Forces and the French forces, particularly in the field of the training of Moroccan cadres who work for peace and understanding.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Meets Romanian Ambassador

JN291505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab received the Romanian ambassador in Khartoum today and asked him to convey his greetings to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian Government and people. During the meeting they also touched on all spheres of bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn, Transitional Military Council member, and the Romanian ambassador discussed military cooperation between Sudan and Romania this morning.

Tanzanian Cooperation Delegation Visits Khartoum

Received by Siwar al-Dhahab

JN281059 Khartoum SUNA in English 1016 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 June (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab yesterday received the visiting Tanzanian delegation headed by international cooperation minister.

The guest briefed Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab on the steps taken during the committees in its meeting in Dar es Salaam in 1985 and the committees working programme for the years 1985/87.

Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, Sudan's ambassador in Dar es Salaam, and Tanzanian ambassador here were present at the meeting.

Calls on Daf'allah

JN281103 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28, June, (SUNA) — The Tanzanian International Cooperation Minister [title as received] Mustafa Nyanganyi, currently leading the Tanzanian delegation to the joint ministerial committee meeting yesterday called on Premier al-Jazuli. The meeting discussed progress of bilateral relations.

Joint Committee Signs Minutes

JN281114 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 28, (SUNA) — The joint Sudanese-Tanzanian consultative ministerial committee wound up the fifth session of its meetings at the Friendship Hall here yesterday.

The committees joint minutes were signed by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub for Sudan and the Tanzanian Presidency State Minister for International and Regional Cooperation Affairs Mustafa Nyanganyi for his country.

Joint Communique Issued

JN201912 Khartoum SUNA in English 1732 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 29 (SUNA) — The joint ministerial consultative committee of the Governments of Sudan and Tanzania held its fifth session in Khartoum from 25th to 27th June, 1985 and issued the joint communique.

The committee reviewed implementation of the 1983-85 programme in agriculture, irrigation, natural resources, water, trade, education and culture and established a follow-up committee to monitor implementation. It also approved programmes for the next two years in the sectors of agriculture, tourism, irrigation, trade, education and culture, and directed the subcommittee of officials to hold its meeting regularly.

On the regional level the two sides express their unswerving support for the principles and goals of the OAU and its role in the field of liberation, struggle for economic and social development and maintenance of peace and security in the continent. They therefore deplore all the attempts aiming at weakening the organization.

The two sides reaffirm their unwavering commitment to the full support for the African liberation movements' struggle in Namibia and South Africa. They also express their full support and solidarity with the Front-Line States which are exposed to continuous and repeated acts of aggression by the racist regime of Pretoria and call for rendering the necessary economic and financial assistance to these countries to enable them stand against all kinds of pressure by South Africa and maintain their full independence.

They strongly condemn all the attempts by the South Africa racist regime to impose a puppet government in Namibia against the will of the Namibian people. The two sides consider the recent illegal administrative arrangements by the South Africa regime in Namibia as null and void and call upon the international community to act resolutely to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime in accordance with the provisions of seventh chapter of the United Nations Charter.

Both sides reaffirm that Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) remains the only acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement of Namibian independence question and call once again for immediate and unconditional implementation of that resolution.

They also expressed their full support to the OAU and UN resolutions on the Palestinian question and express their full support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to attain their inalienable right to self-determination and to establish their sovereign state under the leadership of their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO. They reaffirm that peace and security in the Middle East cannot be attained without the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab lands. They also condemn all the attempts to restore diplomatic and economic relations with Israel.

The two sides reaffirm their commitment to the promotion of Afro-Arab solidarity and co-operation. In that regard they call for regular meetings to promote and strengthen their co-operation in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

Convinced of the importance of South-South co-operation they express their full support for the efforts currently being taken to promote and strengthen that form of co-operation to serve the best interests of developing countries and their solidarity in their fight against poverty, disease and hunger.

They also stress that unity of purpose among developing countries will enable them to foster collective self reliance among them and thereby increase their negotiating power for the new international economic order through which Third World countries would obtain a fair share of the world's trade and wealth.

The Sudan delegation was led by H.E. Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, minister of foreign affairs, and the Tanzanian delegation was led by Mustafa Nyanganyi, minister of state in the President's Office responsible for international and regional cooperation.

The next meeting of the joint ministerial consultative committee will be held in Dar es Salaam in 1987 at a date to be fixed through normal diplomatic channels.

Daf'allah Receives Ambassadors to Egypt, Libya

JN011825 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jul (SUNA) — The transitional national government has affirmed that it attaches great importance to Sudan's relations with both Egypt and Libya. This came in a statement made by Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah during his reception of Sudan's ambassadors to Egypt and Libya, Al-Amin 'Abd al-Latif and 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi, who will leave for Cairo and Tripoli to assume their posts.

During the meeting the prime minister focused on the need to promote and strengthen Sudan's relations with both fraternal countries.

Revolutionary Committees Members Detained

JN011145 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 1, (SUNA) — Security authorities yesterday prevented 35 elements of the Revolutionary Committees Movement from travelling to Libya.

The persons concerned, said an informed source a sum of 500 dollars required to accomodate them during their stay in the Jamahiriyah [Sentence as received].

They would be allowed to travel if a certain quarter could guarantee their accomodation there, he said.

2 Former Central Region Officials Ordered Arrested

JN301449 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1439 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jun (SUNA) — 'Umar Ibrahim Hasan, legal administration director at the Attorney General's Office in the Central Region, has ordered that the following be arrested:

1. 'Abdallah Imam, former finance and economy minister in the Central Region.

2. Dr 'Uthman al-Khalifah, former agriculture minister in the Central Region.

These arrests were ordered in accordance with the current investigations conducted by specialized committees.

Equatoria Governor on Party, Security Affairs

JN291541 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1442 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Juba, 29 Jun (SUNA) — Peter Syrlo, military governor of the Equatoria Region, has announced that the Transitional Military Council and the military governors in the regions are neutral and are not biased toward any group or political party. He added that the various popular sectors have the right to practice democracy regardless of their political trends so that they can express their views. He also said that he would not allow any side to repress freedom, create instability, or harm state or private property, stressing that security and stability in Sudan and the region are above any other consideration.

This came during the governor's recent reception of southern Sudan's political grouping delegation — Juba branch — which conveyed to the military governor of the Equatoria Region the political grouping's position in southern Sudan on any civil disobedience or any strikes that may be organized by the National Alliance in the Equatoria Region.

Eritrean Leader Discusses Ethiopian Relations

JN011122 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 1, (SUNA) — Eritrean National Council Chairman has affirmed the Eritrean factions never received assistance from any source for the last few years and that they depend only on the military equipment captured from the Ethiopian forces.

In statements to the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) yesterday the chairman Mr. Yohannes Zareh Mariam said the Eritrean revolution has proved the futility of the military solution in the field despite these odds.

On the revolution's attitude towards the Sudanese-Ethiopian rapprochement, Zareh Mariam welcomed the normalization of ties between the two countries stressing the Eritreans are not an obstacle at all in this regard but on the contrary, the Eritreans see it as an opportunity to work for reaching a just and fair settlement of the Eritrean problem and the laying of a basis for peaceful relations for the peoples of the region.

The harmony between the Sudanese and Eritrean peoples explicity appeared in the attitude of the Sudanese people towards the Eritrean cause since the eruption of the armed struggle in Gqorin he explained.

On the situation of the Eritrean factions Zareh Mariam referred to Jan. 1985 accord whereby a unified organization was formed the National Eritrean Council that comprises, the Front for Liberation of Eritrea, Popular Liberation Forces and the Revolutionary Committee.

Furthermore he disclosed that efforts are underway to incorporate the Popular Front for Liberation of Eritrea in the council to maintain the objectives of the Eritrean people through setting up of political programmes underscoring unification and independence of Eritrea.

Omdurman on Ties With Egypt, Numayri Extradition

EA011010 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] We present a spotlight on Sudanese-Egyptian relations. Perceptions seem obscure when discussions focus on Sudanese-Egyptian relations after the changes that occured in Sudan following the popular uprising on 6 April. Undoubtedly, and on the basis of the consensus of the majority, we find that these relations in their popular and official dimensions are ruled by ties and principles which stress the exclusive and historical nature of Sudanese-Egyptian relations which have deep cultural and psychological roots.

By virtue of the eternal ties, ties of blood and closeness; and by virtue of being neighbors, and having common environmental and geographical conditions, Sudan and Egypt represent a distinguished and unique characteristic in people's relations. Relations between the two countries will always be based on continuity unaffected by the changes that occur. However great these changes may be in the end they cannot change the nature and the essence of what we stressed above. Throughout life the two countries have recorded stands on the pages of history which have (?strengthened) and will always (?strengthen) the relations between the two peoples. Sudan will not forget Egypt's role and Egypt will not forget the role played by Sudan in resolving mutual problems.

This lays down one of the basic principles in the relations between the two countries, namely that a free independent Sudan is a real support to Egypt and a free independent Egypt is a real support to Sudan.

Turning the pages of the two people's common history we come across numerous stands by the two countries which accord us honor as two brotherly peoples. Therefore, Egypt's support for Sudan in light of the changes that occured on 6 April, on the one hand represent a continuation of the natural relations between the two peoples, the bonds of which cannot be destroyed.

In the midst of this, the issue of the deposed president, Ja'far Numayri, taking refugee in Egypt and seeking protection under its constitution emerges. We believe that Ja'far Numayri cannot be considered a political refugee under any circumstances. This confirms the Sudan Government and people's commitment to their right to extradite the deposed president and have him handed over so that he stands trial for the international, regional, and local crimes which he has committed against Sudan and its people.

In the light of numerous complex variables that are occuring, we ask whether this seemingly contradictory [mutaarid] position will become the straw that broke the camel's back. This will be answered by the future development of events.

SPLA Radio Outlines Battle Events in South

85 Policemen Captured

EA281439 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Our correspondent attached to SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces under the command of Major John Kulang in Fanjak area has sent Radio SPLA details of the successful operation in which SPLA forces destroyed a steamer laden with military personnel and hardware.

According to our correspondent the steamer with its cargo was destined for the use of William 'Abdallah Chuol's forces against SPLA units in the area. In the attack the SPLA captured 85 policemen and 'Abdallah Chuol's government militia, after killing two of its senior officers and two policemen. Of the 85 captives, 10 were wounded, including a government soldier named 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bashir Hamid, who holds the military number of 28605 and belongs to battalion 426 stationed at Jabal Awliya. 'Abd al-Rahman comes from the willage of Jafari in Manajil town.

The steamer had left Malakal for Fanjak on 3rd June 1985 filled with supplies for William 'Abdallah Chuol. These supplies, which are now in the hands of SPLA's Major John Kulang are: 52 boxes of AKM ammunition, 24 boxes of G-3 ammunition, two brand new RPG light machineguns, a British-made Bren machinegun, a large number of mortar and RPG shells, in addition to foodstuffs.

Government Attack 'Repulsed'

EA281453 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] In another development Radio SPLA correspondent has informed us that Lieutenant Colonel William Nyuan Bany was attacked recently by the government militia under the command of Gordon Kong on his way back after he had delivered the released prisoners of war to the commander of Nasir Army Garrison.

Commenting on this attack, which was successfully repulsed by our troops, the official spokesman said that it was further proof that the military junta and its appendages are not interested in peace and have been planning all along to intensify their war against the SPLA ignoring totally our peace gesture of the release of the prisoners of war recently.

Army Garrison Shelled

EA281507 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Reports from the headquarters of Sudanese People's Liberation Army commandos and units of Jamus Battalion say that Akobo army garrison was heavily shelled on 26th June 1985 for about 40 minutes. This shelling was resumed, according to our correspondents report, yesterday evening by the combined forces of SPLA commandos and Jamus Battalion, which also raided (?its army) garrison, under the command of Lieutenant Matthew Uswak Lor. The enemy is expected to have sustained heavy casualties in these operations the details of which our correspondent has promised to provide at a later date.

WESTERN SAHARA

Moroccan Objectives in Region Analyzed

LD291819 Algiers APS in English 1532 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Tifariti (SADR), 29/6/85 (APS) — The construction since May 14 of a "5th safety belt" in SADR by the occupying Moroccan Royal Armed Forces confirms a twofold objective Rabat is aiming at. This twofold objective is carried through a convergence of interests in North West Africa. It is the search for a union of interests between the safeguard of what the Saharan defence minister called a "tottering throne" and other more lucrative interests which consist in the seizure of resources that have not yet been exploited in the SADR.

According to Saharan political and military officials this project (?lies) according to Rabat in a new vision of "pax Morocana" which if implemented, will enable foreign investors, especially (?the) Western ones to exploit with complete peace of mind the SADR natural resources. But the solvency of such a project could not have been conceived and completed without the military (?aid) of foreign powers. Moreover, the recent visits, of western military officiers to Morocco are in contradictions with their countries official positions within international authorities.

The attempt to "close" SADR with "walls" is aimed at the fulfilment an economic project (the plunder of mineral resources) and fish [as received] at the "Safeguard of the Throne" by a greater dispersal of troops because of the Moroccan regime's fear of a possible coup. The majority of the Moroccan soldiers in fact from the lower classes and have thus joined the army not because of their loyalty to the throne (?but) because of the poverty in which they were living.

The Saharans know all that they also know [as received] that the day will come when they will (?negotiate) peace with Morocco. They are convinced of this as they are convinced of the fairness of the struggle of their people for the recovery of their independence and for the integrity of their homeland.

DJIBOUTI

President Gouled Dismisses Defense Minister

NC291530 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Djibouti, June 29 (AFP) — Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Apidon has dismissed Defense Minister Habib Mohamed Loita, it was announced here today.

A presidential communique which made the decision public did not give any reasons for the dismissal.

Official sources in the president's office said only that Mr Loita had been sacked for "actions contrary to decisions by the Council of Ministers."

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Congratulates Yugoslavia's Zarkovic

EA282124 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu has congratulated Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic on his election as president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Comrade Mengistu said in his congratulatory message that Comrade Zarkovic's assumption of high level post will further strengthen the existing friendly party to party relations between the two countries. He also conveyed best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the fraternal Yugoslav people and wished Comrade Zarkovic success in the despatch of the high responsibilities to which he was elected last Wednesday.

Yugoslavia's President Meets Politburo Member

EA282137 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, Politburo member of the WPE Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today held discussions with Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY on relations between the two countries.

During the talks, which were held at the national palace, Comrade Fikre Selassie pointed out that the long-standing relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and the SFRY had been further developed and strengthened especially since the outbreak of our revolution. Comrade Fikre Selassie pointed out that the SFRY has been Ethiopia's close friend in the anti-fascist struggle and he said that Yugoslavia ranks first among the countries who have given constant support since the outbreak of our revolution.

Comrade Fikre Selassie stated that Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic's short stay in Ethiopia will usefully contribute to enhancing relations further between their countries, and he expressed thanks for the help given by the Government of Yugoslavia in the political, economic, and diplomatic spheres. Comrade Fikre Selassie mentioned revolutionary Ethiopia's activities in all sectors during the past 10 years of struggle and victory, the victories achieved, and the problems encountered.

He also explained the current rehabilitation program, which is being conducted alongside the daily aid being given to many millions of our compatriots who have been exposed to suffering due to natural calamities, to enable them to live permanently secure lives and become productive citizens. In addition Comrade Fikre Selassie and Comrade Vlajkovic discussed the current situation in Africa, in particular southern Africa and the Nonaligned Movement. Present on the occasion were Politburo members and alternate members of the WPE Central Committee, WPE Central Committee members, ministers, and the Yugoslav ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia.

Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic left for Maputo today at noon, after a short visit to Ethiopia that began with his arrival last night. Comrade Vlajkovic was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes. Present at the send off were Politburo and alternate members of the WPE Central Committee, WPE Central Committee members and ministers, the ambassador of the SFRY to Ethiopia, and members of the embassy staff.

KENYA

Moi Reelected President in KANU Election

EA011224 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpts] His excellency President Daniel Arap Moi was today re-elected to the highest party office in the country as president of the ruling party, KANU, with a unanimous vote during the delegates' conference in Nairobi. President Moi, who is the popular choice of the people, was unopposed in the post, to which he was first elected in 1978 after the death of the late President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. President Moi's reelection gives him a fresh mandate to steer the national affairs and national development efforts. Also reelected unopposed was the vice president, Mr Mwai Kibaki, who was returned as vice president of KANU.

Addressing delegates after the national elections, President Moi reiterated that KANU was committed to recognizing the democratic rights of the people to choose freely all the leaders who represent them in parliament in running the party and in other fora. He pointed out it was for that reason that two or more people stood for elective posts, adding that they did not do so in order to identify their opponents.

Congratulating all those KANU members who won the mandate of wananchi [citizens] at the grassroots and the national levels, the president appealed to both winners and losers to note that in spite of political differences during elections, Kenya remains one nation and the party remains united. He called on all to join hands with those who have been given the people's mandate to run the affairs of the party and help improve the living conditions of all Kenyans through the creation of new opportunities.

Thanking party members for the peaceful and democratic manner in which the party elections were held, President Moi said the exercise clearly demonstrates that Kenya is a nation of politically mature people determined to continue running their affairs through strong democratic principles. President Moi told the delegates that following the party elections Kenyans expect commitment and dedication from elected leaders and those appointed to public office.

He said leaders should be mindful of the needs of the people and not engage in activities intended to benefit themselves. The president further pointed out that development matters should not be left to elected leaders alone but it has to be a partnership between the government and the people. Noting that development was a continuous process, President Moi stressed that the younger generation should be groomed to take over those activities to avoid the danger of getting into a situation of having idlers and spectators totally removed from nation-building activities.

President Moi further said that KANU will endeavor to mobilize the whole of the Kenyan population to ensure that everyone is usefully engaged in national development. The president said the party had invited public officers to become party members and the response was excellent. He, however, pointed out that the party could not allow public servants to enter into active politics or hold political office because they must be impartial in order to serve the people effectively.

President Moi said that in his capacity as head of the ruling party, he will form a disciplinary committee that will ensure that unity and harmony is maintained in the party. He said that in the past there had been conflicting pronouncements even from government ministers who were expected to exercise collective responsibility. He said ministers and assistant ministers must tow [as heard] government policy being members of the same government.

Moi Addresses Delegates

EA012053 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili
0858 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Speech by President Arap Moi to KANU delegates at the Kenyatta International Conference Center in Nairobi — recorded]

[Excerpts] Honorable citizens: We have conducted KANU Party elections to elect senior party officials and I would like, before I proceed, to thank all members of our ruling party, KANU, for conducting the elections democratically and peacefully. [Applause] This clearly shows that we are a politically mature nation determined to conduct our affairs according to justice and democratic principles.

All along we have been under a 1-party system and we have once again been given the people's mandate to conduct our party's affairs to help the people live a better life and to look for better ways of advancing the principles of democracy. I think everyone of us who stands for the interests of the people and respects the people's verdict is satisfied with the way the elections were conducted.

The main reason for the need for cooperation between political opponents in our country — an unavoidable aspect — is the fact that our ruling party, KANU, has identified itself with democratic principles, which include justice and equality for all. [Applause] We have been charged with the responsibility for upholding the people's right to elect the leaders they want as representatives in parliament, in the party leadership, and in other affairs. This is why two or more individuals stand for election. It is done to enable the people to exercise their constitutional right to elect leaders of their choice. [Applause] The people do not go to polling stations to identify their enemies.

This point is very important. In fact, we have now completed the task of electing the leaders who will lead Kenya and our party to the peak of development. Kenyans will expect their leaders to work even harder to satisfy their needs. Leaders will have to think about the interests of their electorate instead of working for their own benefit.

In the past, my government has expressed concern over the increased rate of crime in the country, particularly thefts and armed robberies. I wish to stress that the battalion that can deal with these criminals before my government does so is the citizens themselves. [Applause] If the citizens continue to give detailed information to security forces, particularly on the hideouts of these evildoers and criminals, then all of them will be eliminated at once.

Our party called on civil servants to become members. This call was answered very favorably. There is however, one issue which must be dealt with, and that is: We cannot allow civil servants to engage in politics or hold political offices. The reasons is that civil servants have to be impartial to serve the citizens effectively. The civil service must be ready to serve everyone, just as the police say in their motto: Service for all. When we do that we shall have a civil service that is devoted to the service of the people. I stressed that point to avoid misunderstanding.

I would also like to say that the elections should usher in changes in the leadershp the KANU Party. In the past, members of parliament and councillors used to say things without considering that they were KANU members and elected through KANU. They said things without first approaching the district officer or any other official. In the past a minister in the Kenya Government used to stand up in parliament or out there in the forest, saying: I want the government to do this. Now, is he a government minister or to what government does he belong? When I appoint ministers to work with me, it is our obligation to exercise collective responsibility. Take one example: The director of medical services, Dr Koinange, was attacked in public — in parliament and everywhere else. The public will ask: What is going on? For my part, I have faith in him. I have faith in every officer who is still in the government and who has not been dismissed by the government, even if he abuses me behind my back. It is only when I dismiss him and he has left the government that he could be attacked. But Koinange was doing everything that was required of him and therefore the attacks were unjustified.

In the future, therefore, a minister must sing the government tune. If he does not want to, he should resign and go [word indistinct] out there. [Applause] Assistant ministers and ministers should collectively join hands with me. MP's should also tell the truth, because it is unjust for a member to tarnish the name of a citizen who is not in parliament and while at the same time the citizen who elected the member has no way of sueing him in court because in parliament they protect themselves with laws that render them free from prosecution.

I will, therefore, set up a committee — and you will agree with me — a subcommittee to discipline any member of the ruling party. [Applause] Accordingly, if one of them raises his head, the committee will be aware of what he is doing; and also to promote the economy, to adhere to the policy of the ruling party, KANU; to ensure it is adhered to the letter. All this, as I have said in the past, going back from yesterday. Today is a new day, a new chapter for KANU [word indistinct] so that the ruling party will be seen to be indeed an effective ruling party.

I also tell you as delegates from all parts of the republic that, if we want this country to progress, we must shun tribalism. [Applause] If we do not shun tribalism, all that you do will be in vain, because hatred breeds death. One should not seek leadership by threatening others, and I thank the people for what they did in broad daylight. If you contest and fail, you cannot blame anyone. [Applause] They know the difference between those who merely talk and those who work hard, [applause] because mere talk and action are two different things. [Applause]

I also want you to shun groupings — this or that grouping. When election time comes [words indistinct] back home. I personally went to the sublocation and lined up, because the source of power is derived from [last seven words in English] the majority of the people, not the power of the gun. [Last six words in English] Let it be known that if you realize that all our strength is derived from those common citizens, then let us serve them.

The party youth should be young people whose backgrounds are known to the people. I congratulate the Nakuru youth members, because they are known not to be thieves by both the parents and the administration; they protect the people in all areas. Therefore, let us protect this country by doing that and let us exercise justice.

There are wicked things we do not want to have happen to this country, such as fatal road accidents. It should be realized that the number of vehicles has increased since 1963. Traffic on the roads has increased, so it is our responsibility to cooperate. Whether party members or civil servants, we should all cooperate to build a proper country.

Another thing: The money I am raising for tree planting will be shared by all districts. [Applause] The party will manage the funds and establish nurseries so that it is seen that the KANU Party in Muranga and in other districts is planting trees. In these districts and in sublocations, I will also direct the Ministry of Natural Resources to ensure that it helps with seeds so that the party is seen to be paving the way in all matters.

As I have already said, KANU has entered a new era. Discipline will be an important issue to all of us. Things are moving — increased membership for example. We have now enabled women to participate fully and join the KANU Party. They have elected their own people and so forth and I can therefore say that they wield great power in the KANU Party, although none of them came this far; slow walking is safe. Thus, they are progressing and tomorrow the party will meet so that women advise can advise and consult each other on how they will conduct their meetings as Kenyan delegates in nongovernmental organizations as well as in the UN meeting.

What is important is that be a people who care for their country, who avoid exposing their country, and who ensure that a proper country is built for everyone. That way foreigners realize that we are politically mature from what we say. Our electoral process is peaceful; it brings about peace. All of us should ask ourselves-: What can we do for our country? instead of asking: what can our country do for us?

We must respect the people we represent, and in future, if you are rejected at subbranch level, you will not contest elections at headquarters level because since the people will have rejected you, so what would they say if we accepted you here? Even for the president, if he is rejected at the subbranch level, that will be the end.

Further on Party Election Results

EA011216 Nairobi KNA in English 0950 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Nairobi 1st July KNA — Mr David Okiki Amayo the chairman of KANU South Nyanza branch, was this morning elected KANU national chairman after the former chairman, Omolo Okero stepped down in favour of him. Another candidate for the chairmanship also stepped down. Amayo was proposed by Mr Elijah Mwangale, minister for foreign affairs who is chairman of Bungamo District KANU branch.

The post of secretary general of KANU went to Mr Burudi Nabwera who beat Mr Robert Matano, the immediate past holder of the post by 975 votes to 620. Mr Matano had earlier wanted to step down from the race saying that he had served the party for a long time. But a cross-section of delegates asked him not to step down. Nabwera was proposed by Mr Mulu Mutisya, chairman of Machakos KANU Branch.

Mr Justus Ole Tipis was reelected national treasurer of KANU unopposed after his only rival, Wundanyi MP Mashengu Wa Mwachofi stepped down. Tipis was proposed by the Mombasa district KANU chairman, Mr Shariff Nassir.

An assistant minister for works, housing and physical planning, Laban Kitele was also elected unopposed as KANU national organising secretary after Dr Chibule was Tsuma, MP for Kilifi South failed to get a proposer. Kitele was proposed by the Narok District KANU branch chairman, Mr William Ole Ntimama.

The MP for Meru south west, Mr Julius Muthamia was elected unopposed as KANU national assistant secretary, after all the other candidates for the post, including the former holder, Maina Wanjigi stepped down from the race.

An assistant minister in the office of President Katana Ngala captured the seat of assistant national treasurer after all the other candidates for the post stepped down for the race.

And a minister of state in the office of the president Mr Hussein Maalim Mohammed was also elected unopposed to the post of assistant national organising secretary after all the other candidates for the post, including former holder, Mr Abdi Ogle, assistant minister for labour stepped down.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Message Marks Independence Day

EA011116 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0430 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Secretary General of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and President of the Somali Democratic Republic Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, last night congratulated Somalis everywhere on the occasion of 1 July, which marks the 25th anniversary of independence of the country's southern regions and the unification of the northern and southern regions, as well as the ninth anniversary of the formation of the SRSP.

The president of the SDR, who issued the congratulatory message through the news media, said colonialism and the enemy of the Somali nation are harboring designs against its unity. He therefore urged the Somali people to be vigilant against conspiracies aimed at retarding their national development by giving priority to strengthening their unity and the realization of their objectives in the economic, political and social sectors. The president went on to say that the Somali nation's independence would be manifest when it had achieved economic independence, which could be attained through dedication and the determination to increase production bearing in mind that foreign assistance was temporary and that the only way to an all-round self-sufficiency was through a determined effort to increase production.

Turning to the ninth anniversary of the formation of the SRSP, Challe Siad said the party, which was formed to lead and guide the nation towards the realization of its objectives, should effectively shoulder the responsibilities of its national obligations.

BURKINA FASO

Directive Issued on Election of Officials

AB011238 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The National General Secretariat of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] issued a directive yesterday on the organization of the election of CDR officials in work places. Here is the directive read in our studio by Pascal N'da of the CDR National General Secretariat.

[Begin recording] Directive No 850008 of the CDR National General Secretariat on the election of CDR officials in work places:

In accordance with the general statutes of the CDR issued on 17 May 1984 by the National Council of the Revolution [CNR], the following dispositions and instructions will be adopted and will govern the establishment of CDR branches at the grassroot level, the coordinating offices of the various state, parastatal, and private services, and of traders.

1. Transitional arrangement: The creation of CDR branches in the work places concern state, parastatal, and private services, markets and international organizations operating on the national territory of Burkina Faso, with the exception of CDR's at the University of Ouagadougou. This arrangement also applies to Burkina Faso's chancelleries abroad. To this effect, all the CDR's at work places and of traders are dissolved with effect from the date of issuance of this present directive.

Statements on the distribution, including, among others, the list of CDR's, will be prepared and deposited at the coordinating offices in the ministries in the case of those in the Province of Kadiogo. In the case of the other provinces they will be deposited with the high commissioner. However, the dissolved offices will continue to take care of current issues until new offices are created. They will keep the CDR National General Secretariat and the high commissioners informed of exceptional problems they may be facing before fresh elections are held.

2. General arrangement:

(a) Eligibility:

In accordance with Article 55 of the regulations, nobody is allowed to belong to two CDR's at the same time. In view of the conditions of eligibility defined by the CDR general statutes, candidates to the various posts of responsibility must possess the following qualities:

— Must have demonstrated since the first year of the Popular and Democratic Revolution [CDP] that he is an authentic and true defender of the ideals of the revolution in his work place;

— Must not have even been suspended, fired, or sacked from his professional activities for attempting to disturb the advance of the RDP either by word or by deed;

— Must not have shown that he is a trade unionist or militant of an anarchic trade union, putschist, a notorious opportunist, neither from the right nor from the left.

As for the CDR's of traders, additionally they:

— Must not be known as dubious traders.

— Must not be financial or banking defaulters.

(b) — Elections:

— The elections, at all levels, will begin on 10 July 1985 and will end before 30 August 1985, except for the Ministry of National Education.

International Organizations: All Burkinabe nationals working in any international organization on the national territory of Burkina Faso are subject to the general statutes of the CDR and will organize themselves in conformity with the demands of the present directive and form their divisional committee with the Ministry of External Relations.

The elections will be held under the supervision of the CDR National General Secretariat and the high commissioner in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso, and under the supervision of the high commissioner in all the other provinces.

The elections must be held under the most revolutionary discipline. All acts of sabotage will be severely supressed.

The fatherland or death, we will win. [End recording]

GHANA

Delegation Leaves for Arusha OAU Meeting

AB010917 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has flown to Arusha, Tanzania at the head of a 2-man Ghana delegation to attend the 44th session of the Liberation Committee of the OAU. The meeting precedes the economic summit of the OAU which opens in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa on 18 of this month.

Speaking to newsmen at Kotoka Airport, Dr Asamoah said the Arusha meeting will among other things discuss the delay in granting independence to Namibia and the interim administration established by South Africa in Windhoek. It will also discuss the recent raid on Botswana by apartheid South Africa. According to Dr Asamoah, there have been several developments in southern Africa by the racist regime to destabilize the Frontline African states.

Dr Asamoah declared: This is the time to help liberation movements in their struggle both financially and other forms of support. He added that the meeting will submit a report to the OAU ministerial conference which comes before the economic summit. The last Liberation Committee meeting was held in

Accra in February this year. This delegation will be away for a week.

Algerian Envoy Delivers Message to Rawlings

AB300956 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria has sent a special message to the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. The message was delivered at the Castle Osu yesterday by a special envoy of the Algerian leader, Mr Layachi Yaker. He also held discussions behind close doors with the leader of the revolution.

Speaking to newsmen later, Mr Yaker disclosed that Ghana and Algeria have agreed to cooperate in energy exploration and other fields for their benefit. He said the message is to strengthen the bilateral and cordial relations between Ghana and Algeria. According to Mr Yaker, the visit to Algeria last February by Chairman Rawlings and the subsequent meeting of the Ghana-Algeria Joint Commission for cooperation showed the level of cooperation between the two countries. He recalled that during the meeting of the joint commission, Algeria agreed to help Ghana develop the Tema refinery and also set up a joint timber concern with Ghana.

The envoy said he and Chairman Rawlings discussed next month's OAU summit in Addis Ababa. He said the summit is very crucial because it will discuss the African economic crisis in relation to the world economic order. Mr Yaker said he and the PNDC chairman also touched on steps to ensure solidarity and cooperation among African countries to make them self-sufficient. They also discussed the situation in southern Africa, Western Sahara, Chad, and the Middle East, and other international issues.

LIBERIA

Doe 'Prepared To Fight' Foreign Ideology

AB012226 Paris AFP in English 1024 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Monrovia, July 1 (AFP) — Liberian leader Samuel Doe as said he is "prepared to fight the introduction of any foreign ideology that would not serve the best interest of the Liberian nation and its people", the state news agency LINA reported here today. Mr Doe made a special reference to "socialism", saying that under no conditions would he permit it and describing such a system as "bad for our country", LINA said.

The Liberian leader was speaking about 100 miles (160 kilometres) inside rural Liberia during a nationwide tour of the country which is seen here as a campaign for the forthcoming elections designed to return the country to civilian rule.

Mr Doe, who will be standing for president, has already visited six of Liberia's regions. He also told rural citizens to beware of politicians who try to "indoctrinate" their children with foreign ideologies.

Mr Doe's remarks came four days after several members of his National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPI) objected to the registration of the opposition United People's Party [UPP] of Gabriel Baccus Matthews which would enable it to field candidates in the election. The objectors, led by John Bartuah, a member of Mr Doe's interim government, accuse the UPP of being a "socialist-oriented group."

In another development, Justice Minister Jenkins Scott was to pay a 1,000 dollar fine today for "unlawful interference with court proceedings" or face executive action, the government newspaper *NEW LIBERIAN* reported today, quoting sources at the court here. The paper said the Supreme Court fined Mr Scott Friday and ordered him to pay within 48 hours. Mr Scott had allegedly interested in a 25,000 dollars case that was pending before the Supreme Court.

Court Outlines Party Registration Jurisdiction

AB012354 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The People's Supreme Court has disclosed that Secom [Special Election Commission] and not the probate court is the proper forum for raising objections to the registration of a political party under the law of Liberia. According to documents which contained the recent decision in the case Ninbo Agbole and Daniel Sweler versus Unity Party, the Supreme Court said the probate court is merely given a ceremonial role of probating and registering the articles of incorporation of a proposed political party while the fundamental decision of registration and certification of any proposed political party as a political party is the sole duty and obligation of Secom which decision is only [word indistinct] to the Supreme Court.

The decision by the Supreme Court said the trial judge did not err therefore when she overruled the objections and ruled that their objections could not be properly brought before Secom and not before the court. The Supreme Court further added that only Secom can properly register or deny the registration of any proposed political party under the elections law and the probate court is solely limited to probating and registering the certificate of the successful political party as given by Secom.

NIGERIA

Buhari Receives OAU Secretary General Onu

AB012008 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, today held talks with the acting secretary general of the OAU, Dr Peter Onu. Dr Onu, who was on an official visit to Nigeria, briefed General Buhari on the forthcoming summit of the OAU coming up later this month in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. They also discussed other political and economic issues [words indistinct].

Gambari Cited on Lagos Plan, OAU Summit

AB011710 Lagos International Service in English
1630 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The next summit meeting of the OAU will work out the modalities for the implementation of the Lagos plan of action. Nigeria's minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, made this known in an interview with a Voice of Nigeria diplomatic correspondent in Lagos today. Dr Gambari stressed that no member-nation of the OAU could afford to be absent from the summit in view of the importance of the plan of action for the economic development of the continent. The minister said there was no going back on the recognition of the SDAR. He advised Morocco and the SDAR to work for a peaceful settlement rather than a continuous armed confrontation. The OAU summit, scheduled to begin on the 18th of this month, will be preceded by a ministerial meeting opening on the 10th.

Sierra Leone's Stevens Arrives for Visit

AB011604 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone arrived in Lagos today to begin a 3-day official visit to the country. He was received at the airport by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, the chief of staff, Supreme Headquaters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, and all the service chiefs. Officials of both countries will tomorrow begin talks on ways of expanding existing cooperation in the areas of oil trade, air transport, and education. Also tomorrow, President Stevens will hold special talks with Gen Muhammadu Buhari at Dodan Barracks. A Radio Nigeria State House correspondent says Nigeria sells oil to Sierra Leone at concessional prices, while an air transport agreement puts their airport facilities at each other's disposal. Both countries also cooperate in the educational field with Nigeria awarding scholarships to students from that country to read in Nigerian universities and at the Civil Aviation Training Center in Zaria. Sierra Leone, on the other hand, sometimes provided teachers to assist in the running of private schools in Nigeria. Our correspondent also recalls that President Siaka Stevens has paid three previous visits to Nigeria in connection with ECOWAS and the World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture, Festac, held in 1977.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Opens Conference on Democracy

AB012340 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpt] We want to promote a democracy that will be created through the massive and effective participation of the people, liberated from all forms of oppression. This was what President Abdou Diouf, secretary general of the Socialist Party, emphasized this morning while opening the international conference on democracy in Africa. The forum, which brought together democratic political parties in Africa and America, this afternoon discussed behind closed doors the role of parties in Africa countries, and ways to mobilize and motivate the people. The president of the republic has just hosted a large reception at the Republic Palace for all the delegations which will meet again tomorrow morning at 0900 to discuss the role of the parties, the honoring of manifestos, and the tolerance for opposing opinions.

SIERRA LEONE

Finance Minister Announces Wage, Tax Increases

AB011846 Paris AFP in French 1759 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Freetown, 28 Jun (AFP) — Top civil servants in Sierra Leone will benefit from 20 percent salary increases while the other civil servants will get a 30 percent increase, Joe Amara Bangali, the new Sierra Leonean finance minister, proposed in his budget speech to parliament on Friday. The minister indicated in his budget statement that salaries of civil servants for the 1985/86 fiscal year will amount to 222.1 million leones ($1 is equivalent to 2.5 leones), against 187.7 million for the 1984/85 period. The minister also announced a number of tax increases, notably 10 percent increase for customs duty on wine, perfumes, cosmetics, carpets, and television and video sets. The tax imposed on these items until now was 30 percent. Foreigners engaged in the gold and diamond trade should now pay a licensing fee of 500 leones instead of 10 leones. The tax for the establishment of an enterprise for foreign associates has increased from 250 leones to 1,000 leones and travelers leaving the country should henceforth pay an airport tax 20 leones instead of 15 leones. The minister also announced that the government was going to make a number of adjustments of tariffs and taxes for postal services and the registration of legal, official, and trademark documents. The new minister indicated that the country's total exports for 1984/85 was $127.8 million, out of which $64.6 million came from mineral products. Diamond exports amounted to $19.7 million, that of bauxite $18.7 million, rutile $20.7 million, and gold $4.7 million. The speech by Joe Amara Bangali came soon after his appointment as finance minister (he was previously the deputy minister). His predecessor, Abdulai Conteh, was dismissed in a cabinet reshuffle by President Siaka Stevens.

TOGO

Eyadema Meets DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki

AB011606 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Relations between the DPRK and the Republic of Togo are excellent. The friendly and working visit by Chong Chun-ki, DPRK vice premier, is proof of this. Chong Chun-ki, leader of a 3-member delegation, was received this morning at the presidential palace by the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. Present at the meeting were Barry Moussa Barque, minister of mines, equipment, posts and telecommunications, and the DPRK ambassador to Togo. Relations between Lome and Pyongyang were discussed, relations expertly woven by Marshal Kim Il-song and Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema.

MOZAMBIQUE

Further on 'Armed Bandit' Attack on Convoy

MB010635 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 01 Jul 85

[Text] Another two civilians wounded during the armed bandit attack on a civilian convoy to km from Maputo on Saturday have died. This brings to 42 the number of dead caused by this attack. The number of wounded has also climbed to 109. A total of 22 wounded have been discharged from the Maputo Central Hospital.

SFRY's Vlajkovic Arrives in Maputo for Visit

MB281831 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Presidency of the SFRY, arrived a while ago. His visit is at the invitation of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Scores of people were at the Maputo International Airport to welcome the president of the SFRY. A 21-gun salute was fired in his honor. President Samora Machel, accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano and Minister in the Presidency Armando Guebuza, was at the airport to welcome the Yugoslav leader.

President Radovan Vlajkovic will be in Mozambique for about 3 days.

Attends Banquet With Machel

MB291142 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Presidents Samora Moises Machel and Radovan Vlajkovic last night in Maputo reaffirmed the anti-imperialist stances of Mozambique and Yugoslavia.

The two heads of state strongly condemned the apartheid system, its maneuvers to perpetuate the colonial domination of Namibia, and its direct and indirect military aggressions against the Frontline States.

Presidents Samora Machel and Radovan Vlajkovic reaffirmed their positions during a banquet in honor of the Yugoslav head of state.

Comments on Visit

MB020713 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY, left Maputo today after an official 3-day visit to our country.

Earlier this morning, President Radovan Vlajkovic met the national media and discussed questions related to cooperation between his country and Mozambique. President Radovan Vlajkovic said that there was a consensus that the relations have been developing in accordance with the desires of both sides. Commenting on the results of his visit to Mozambique, the Yugoslav president said:

[Begin Vlajkovic recording in Serbo-Croatian with translation into Portuguese] With the results that have so far been achieved, we can say we are happy. However, we have both agreed that there is a wide area still to be covered where both countries can do much more than what has been done so far, particularly in the bilateral economic field. We agreed that we will do our best to adopt measures designed to make use of our potential and conditions so that we may enhance the idea of deepening and widening our bilateral economic cooperation. [End recording]

President Radovan Vlajkovic announced that he invited his Mozambican counterpart, Samora Machel, to visit Yugoslavia when he finds it convenient.

Destabilization caused by the Pretoria regime in southern Africa, as well as the need to put an end to its apartheid policy, were other issues dealt with by the Yugoslav president during this morning's press conference in Maputo.

[Begin Vlajkovic recording] I do not know whether I am correct in saying that the whole world sees that this area where Mozambique is located has been under permanent attack because of the racist Pretoria regime, which seeks to destabilize the countries of the region. It seems that the whole world agrees that such actions are destabilizing this region. While refusing to grant the fundamental rights to the majority of its people and continuing with the illegal occupation of Namibia, it has become very clear that the aggressive nature of the Pretoria regime is evident, particularly with the imposition of a puppet regime in Windhoek recently. Therefore it is necessary for all the progressive forces of the world not only to condemn Pretoria further, but also apply sanctions in order to put an end to this anachronism that still exists in the world. [End recording]

Concludes Visit

MB011200 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, left Maputo this morning after official 3-day visit to our country. He was bid farewell by President Samora Machel, who was accompanied by members of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, members of the Council of Ministers, and other officials. The Yugoslav ambassador to Mozambique as well as Yugoslav citizens working in Maputo were also present.

This morning, President Samora Machel visited President Radovan Vlajkovic's official residence and gave a number of presents to the illustrious visitor. Earlier, Radovan Vlajkovic gave a press conference to the national media, where relations between his country and Mozambique were discussed. The Yugoslav president said that the results of this visit were positive, and that, he added, attests to the long-standing good relations between the two countries.

Mozambique's security is important for southern Africa, and Mozambique has always had and will have Yugoslavia's support within our capabilities, President Radovan Vlajkovic said, referring to the tense situation in southern Africa.

It should be recalled that the Yugoslav president is on a trip through southern Africa. He is also expected to visit Tanzania and Zambia.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further Comment on Raid In Angola Against SWAPO

Viljoen on Operation

MB011644 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, has announced that security forces who acted against SWAPO in southern Angola this weekend, withdrew early this morning and returned to South-West Africa.

Gen Viljoen said 62 SWAPO terrorists were killed, and large quantities of arms and ammunition were either seized or destroyed. Gen Viljoen said that the security forces had been in contact with units of the Angolan Army, and had informed them that the operation was not directed against Angola and should not be seen as a violation of the Lusaka Agreement between Angola and South Africa.

The commanding officer of the SWATF [South-West Africa Territory Force], Lieutenant General George Meiring, said the operation had been a great success, but emphasized that it had not been planned beforehand.

One black member of the security forces was killed and another wounded. Their names are not yet available.

Du Plessis on 'Acts of Terrorism'

AU011900 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Paris, July 1 (ANP) — South African Finance Minister Barend du Plessis today said Pretoria attacked Namibian guerrillas in Angola only after all other diplomatic efforts failed.

"We have been faced with acts of terrorism," he said in a press conference. "We explored all possible means of diplomatic contact," but these were not successful, he said.

"We seek agreements (with neighboring governments) so that they do not allow their country to be springboards for attacks," he said.

These efforts, he said, have so far "culminated into the Nkomati Accord" with Mozambique, which pledged to stop providing bases for guerrillas of the African National Congress while South Africa vowed to stop insurgents of the Mozambique resistance movement.

Mr. du Plessis was on a European tour to argue against the withdrawal of foreign companies from South Africa because of its apartheid policy.

"We cannot allow people to starve when American companies withdraw," he said.

He said U.S. investments in South Africa had increased but sales of the gold Krugerrand were down in the United States.

He called a recent U.S. congressional vote to ban the sale of Krugerrands in the United States "an infringement on our own freedom and civil rights."

"We will have to sell more gold in form of bullion instead of Krugerrands," he said. South Africa sells nearly a third of its gold in Krugerrand form.

20,000 Black Miners Participate in Strike

MB011234 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1232 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 1, SAPA — Nearly 20,000 black mineworkers at Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation] mines have gone on strike — as the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) began a pay strike ballot and sporadic unrest was reported from some mines.

"The Sunday night and Monday morning shifts on Kinross gold mine (approximately 8,400 workers) and Beatrix gold mine (7300 workers) as well as approximately 4,000 workers from one of the hostels on Winkelhaak mine did not report for work," according to a Gencor statement said.

The company said it had fired 560 black miners at its Bracken and Leslie mines for not working over the weekend.

"Indications from many of these are that they wished to leave voluntarily.

"Incidents of unrest occurred at some hostels with stones being thrown and windows broken and toilets damaged. At Beatrix, two of the four kitchens were raided and damaged. Management is investigating these incidents," the statement added.

Miners, Police Clash

MB011938 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1936 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 1, SAPA — A black miner was reported killed at one gold mine and police said they were called in to disperse thousands of rioting black gold miners today with birdshot, rubber bullets and teargas at one of three mines hit by strikes involving some 20,000 workers.

The General Mining Union Corporation reported unofficial strikes and sporadic unrest at three of its mines — Kinross and Winkelhaak in the Transvaal and Beatrix in the [Orange] Free State.

One miner is reported to have died in unrest at Winkelhaak. Gencor reported the mineworker, who was brought to hospital by two workers, had died of unknown causes.

The company added that 560 workers had been fired at its Bracken and Leslie mines, near Evander.

A Police Directorate of Public Relations spokesman could not confirm the mineworker's death tonight, however, as police had not been called to Winkelhaak.

The spokesman said in Pretoria that about 7,000 miners had plundered a bottle store and a general dealers store at Beatrix, near Theunissen. At 2am today. They were dispersed by mine security, he said.

This afternoon, a crowd of about 3,500 Beatrix workers plundered a shop on the mine premises and police used teargas and rubber bullets to disperse the crowd, the spokesman added.

Nobody was injured, but damage of about R1 million was reported to mine property, he said.

A police vehicle was also reported damaged, the spokesman said.

Today was the second day of strikes on South African mines.

A Gencor spokesman, Mr Harry Hill, said the reasons for the wildcat strikes at three company mines were unclear, but dissatisfaction with management-imposed pay rises — announced on Saturday — appeared a likely cause.

No underground work was done at any of the three mines today and miners were ordered to return to work by tomorrow or be dismissed.

The National Union of Mineworkers, which says it represents some 150,000 of South Africa's 550,000 gold and coal miners, today began holding a strike ballot over a pay dispute with mine employers.

The NUM said, after bargaining broke down with the Chamber of Mines, it would conduct strike ballots at 29 mines, and a union spokesman said today support for a broader walkout appeared to be growing.

'Most' Miners Return to Work

MB020920 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0911 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 2, SAPA — Most of the 19,700 black miners who were on strike yesterday at three Gencor gold mines returned to work this morning, Gencor has announced.

A spokesman for the group could not say how many remained away from work but said the number of absentees at all three mines after the start of the morning shift was "insignificant". The mine managements were currently interviewing absentees to establish why they had not returned to work.

Gencor announced last night that the striking workers had been issued with an ultimatum to return to work this morning or face dismissal.

One worker was killed at Winkelhaak gold mine in the eastern Transvaal during unrest at the hostels yesterday, while police were called in to quell unrest at Beatrix mine in the Free State, where they used rubber bullets, birdshot and tearsmoke to disperse workers who were looting mine buildings. The other Gencor mine affected by strikes yesterday was Kinross in the eastern Transvaal.

The Gencor spokesman said today that over 500 of the 560 workers who did not report for work at Bracken and Leslie mines in the eastern Transvaal yesterday had been dismissed after failing to respond to management's ultimatum to return to work.

Leslie and Bracken were the first Gencor mines to be hit by strikes following the groups announcement last Thursday of the pay increases which became effective yesterday. The black work force struck at Bracken on Friday and at Leslie on Saturday.

The spokesman said attempts had been made to discuss the workers grievances but without success so far. "We have requested them to send their routinely elected representatives to talk to us but they did not come forward," he said.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), which is currently conducting a strike ballot at the gold and coal mines where it is represented to support its objection to the Chamber of Mines final pay offer, it is not recognised at any of the five Gencor mines where strikes have occurred.

New Ministers, Deputy Ministers Sworn In

MB011437 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1400 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Three new ministers and two deputy ministers were sworn in at a ceremony at the Union Buildings in Pretoria today. In addition, a number of portfolio changes came into effect.

The state president made the opening announcement, after which the judge president, Justice D.H. Mohl, read the oath to the new ministers.

They are Dr Willie van Niekerk, minister of national health and population planning in the cabinet, the new minister of health services and welfare in the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly, Dr de Villiers Morrison, and the minister of education and culture in the same council, Mr Piet Clase. The deputy ministers sworn in Mr S.V. Naicker for environment affairs, and Mr Luwellyn Landers for population development.

State Security Council Secretary Assumes Duties

MB011653 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The secretary of the State Security Council, Lieutenant General Piet van der Westhuizen, who assumed duties today, says a great deal is been done at present to overcome the threat against South Africa.

Interviewed by the SABC, he said that the government had identified the essence of the onslaught and that the decision had already been taken on the way to tackle the problem.

Gen van der Westhuizen, who is the former chief of staff of military information, described the present security arrangement as dynamic and purposeful. He said it was too early, at this stage, to elaborate on any changes.

Botha Reacts To Charges by Council of Churches

MB011706 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says it is high time that the South African Council of Churches [SACC] decides whether it is a church organization or a political activist group.

Mr Botha was commenting on a telex message from the general secretary of the SACC, Dr Beyers Naude, alleging among other things that the government was responsible for recent incidents of violence on the East Rand.

Our Pretoria news staff reports that Mr Botha in his reply to Dr Naude says that the SACC has no mandate for what he terms its arrogant attitude regarding the country's interests.

Referring to Dr Naude's demand for the withdrawal of all members of the police force and the Defense Force from black townships, Mr Botha said that they were there to protect law-abiding citizens. Dr Naude and the SACC, he said, were playing into the hands of South Africa's enemies. The SACC, moreover, was not representative of the majority of law-abiding South Africans.

Council of Churches Supports Disinvestment

MB281243 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1234 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Johannesburg, June 28, SAPA — The National Conference at the South African Council of Churches said today that it was deeply concerned about the violent conflict in which South African's were embroiled, and called on "all foreign representatives and their goverments to present themselves in a way which does not lend credibility to the repressive regime which holds the majority of people in South Africa hostage in their own country."

The conference, in Bosmont, Johannesburg, resolved to ask foreign churches to continue promoting economic pressure on South Africa, and to ask its member churches to withdraw economic participation in oppressive systems and reinvest in alternative economic systems such as cooperatives. It also resolved "that the presidium of the council appoint personnel ... to present strongly-worded messages of protest and condemnation to all embassies, consulates and legations requesting their countries to repudiate the actions of the SA Defence Force and the SA riot police in the unrest situations. It expressed the belief that disinvestment and similar economic pressures were being called for as a peaceful and effective means of putting pressure on the government "to bring about the fundamental changes this country needs."

The delegates believed that "the pressure in Western countries for disinvestment and divestment has been most effective in moving white South Africans into a more serious consideration of the cause of the political conflict in this country."

"(The conference) concludes from the evidence placed before it that foreign investment does not necessarily create new jobs and that the contrary is often the case because new investment is frequently in the form of sophisticated technological equipment." the resolution said.

"Foreign investment in South Africa is clearly not for humanitarian reasons, but for the profit motive," a delegate from Durban, Mrs Jeannie Noel, told the conference.

Mrs Leah Tutu, the wife of the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Demond Tutu, told delegates that blacks had "tried everything to change the system. This is one of the ways we haven't tried."

However, Dr Donald Cragg, a Methodist delegate from Grahamstown said he would vote against the resolution "not because of lack of commitment, but because of doubts whether these steps will bring the desired results."

Inkatha Opens Conference on ANC, Disinvestment

Condemns Council of Churches' Stance

MB010728 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] A black South African organization, Inkatha, has condemned the decision by the national conference of the South African Council of Churches to support the disinvestment campaign against South Africa. At its annual conference at Ulundi in the South African national state of KwaZulu, Inkatha deplored the decision by the council to act as what it described as, an arbiter in life and eath issues without a mandate from the black masses. A recently independent study showed that most South African blacks opposed disinvestment as they believed that it could lead to widespread unemployment. Several leaders of independent states neighboring on South Africa have also strongly condemned disinvestment and other economic measures against South Africa.

Buthelezi on ANC Violence

MB300755 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text]The leader of the Inkatha movement, Chief Buthelezi, says the ANC has lost the battle to gain the confidence of South Africans. He says that it has become terrified of any movement that threatens to become powerful within South Africa, and has now resorted to killing those who disagree with it.

Opening the 10th anniversary conference of Inkatha at Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said that he remained convinced that apartheid was more vulnerable to the politicas of negotiation that it was to the politics of violence. Chief Buthelezi said that the ANC had never been given a mandate by black South Africans. It had opted for the armed struggle unilaterally, without consulting blacks in the country.

Chief Buthelezi said that the black struggle for liberation in South Africa was a struggle to open the doors of parliament to every member of South African society. He said that parliament should be the great equalizer of all people. Inkatha claimed the right to enter parliament.

Chief Buthelezi said that Inkatha was opposed to white supremacy as much as it would reject black supremacy, if it were to replace white supremacy.

More on Buthelezi Address

MB301116 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] The ANC has come under fire at this year's Inkatha conference held in the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi. KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha President Chief Gatsha Buthelezi says the ANC's armed struggle has been a pathetic failure. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Richard] Chief Buthelezi told the 10th Inkatha anniversary conference that he did not regret his organization had chosen a different path — that of nonviolence. He claimed that this tactic had made some headway, compared with the failed policy of the ANC. For example, the South African Government now wished to relax influx control. He said the government had accepted black urbanization as something which could not be reversed, and added that, in his words, this spoke volumes for decades of the black liberation struggle. The presence at the conference of 10 Progressive Federal Party [PFP] members of parliament, and the warmth with which Chief Buthelezi spoke of the PFP, has given rise to speculation of an even closer relationship between Inkatha and the PFP (?than in the past).

ANC Squad Reportedly Headed for Swaziland

MB020550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text]Security forces in Swaziland are reported to be on the alert after reports that an ANC trained suicide squad is on its way to the country to assassinate prominent politicians. According to reports, the members of the squad are Swazi national recruited and then trained by the ANC in a communist satellite country. Their targets are said to include two prominent members of the Supreme Council of State, a cabinet minister, and other people believed to be responsible for the detention and pending trials of five former Swaziland office bearers.

ANC Accuses Police for Grenade Killings

EA281147 Dakar PANA in English 1016 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Lusaka 28 June (PANA) — The ANC has accused the South African police of responsibility for the series of provocations in which anti-apartheid (?activists) have been killed by handgrenades.

In a statement released in Lusaka today, the ANC noted that (?over the past) few days the South African police have murdered a number of (?activists) of the democratic movement, especially in the East Rand. These killings were carried out by means of hand grenades distributed by police provocateurs posing as freedom fighters. Taking advantage of the lack of training of these activists the racist police as an act of murder, deliberately instructed them wrongly on the use of grenades.

By this means, continued the ANC, the racists hope to get rid of large numbers of anti-apartheid militants and accuse the democratic movement of involvement in the armed struggle. We warn the people to be vigilant against the new and dangerous enemy provocation to which it has resorted in an effort to stop offensive of the demoratic movement.

We lower our banner in memory of those who have been murdered by the assassins of the Pretoria regime, concluded the ANC statement.

ANC Begins National Consultative Conference

Internal Structure Open to All

MB260903 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The ANC is to be racially intergrated at all levels of the organization. As Howard Barrell reports, the ANC has dropped its ban on coloreds, Indians, and whites being members of its internal underground machinery and its Executive:

ANC sources told me today that the (?latest) national consultative conference which ended on Monday voted overwhelmingly to allow full formal membership to coloreds, Indians and whites. The previous ANC consultative conference held in 1969 allowed coloreds, Indians, and whites to be members of the ANC external mission but not of its internal underground and (?not of) the National Executive Committee. These were restricted to Africans. (?But these sources told me these) restrictions have now been completely lifted. We now have what is [words indistinct] in a formal and full sense a completely nonracial national liberation movement.

Press Release on Conference

EA291701 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Press release of the conference reads as follows:

The second national consultative conference of the ANC has taken place. It opened on 16th June, the ninth anniversary of the

Soweto uprising of 1976 and closed officially on the 26th June, South Africa Freedom Day. The venue of the conference was Zambia. The conference was attended by 250 delegates representing our entire organization. They came for every country in the world where we have members. It met under the theme "From the Venue of the Conference to Victory."

It was characterized as a council of war for the obvious reason that as the meeting opened, the continuing massacre of our people loomed large in the minds of all delegates highlighted by the criminal invasion of Botswana and the murder of innocent people in Gaborone. Our conference was fortunate to be addressed by our leaders who are in prison and whom Botha is still refusing to release. Shortly before it opened, the ANC had received a message from the leaders on Pollsmoor and Robben Island signed on their behalf by Nelson Mandela. Our conference agreed unanimously that the Botha regime is still determined to defend the apartheid system of white minority rule by force of arms. Accordingly it agreed that there was no reason for us to change our broad strategy, which pursues the aim of seizure of power by the people through a combination of mass political actions and armed struggle.

It agreed, however, that the possibility of victory was greater now than at any other time in our history. The delegates agreed that it was vital that we take all necessary measures together to strengthen the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe [as received] inside our country exactly to meet the demands of our people and our situation for a heightened and coordinated political and military offensive. Naturally we also discussed questions related to our structure and the personnel required to implement the historic decisions taken by the conference. Constitutional guidelines were adopted which laid down that we should meet in conference at least once in 5 years and that the NEC [National Executive Committee] should hold office for the same period.

The conference also decided to increase the size of the NEC to 30 members and gave powers to the executive to coopt an extra 5 members if the need arises. The conference reelected 19 out of the 22 members of the outgoing NEC. Of these three, one did not stand for reelection. Conference, therefore, elected 11 new members of the NEC, among these are one white comrade, two Indians and two coloureds. The three most senior officials of the NEC — the president, the secretary general and treasurer general — were all returned unopposed and unanimously.

We have emerged out of our conference more united than ever before. As our people and the international community observe South Africa Freedom Day this week, the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Freedom Charter, the ANC will be among them greatly strengthened and of one mind on all questions and determined to take the battle to the enemy and persist in struggle until victory is won.

Fight Against Apartheid Urged

EA291827 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Compatriots, the resolutions of the Second National Consultative Conference of the ANC read as follows:

The second national consultative conference of the ANC held in Zambia from 16th to 23rd June 1985, having discussed the situation at home and abroad and in the light of the 30th anniversary of the Freedom Charter which we observe this year, reaffirmed that the Freedom Charter remains the only basis for the genuine liberation of all the people of South Africa: Welcomed the fact that this historic document remains to this day widely accepted by our struggling masses as their lode star pointing the way to freedom: Noted that all efforts by the apartheid regime to impose its own political (?system) on people including the Bantustans and the tricameral parliament have been rejected overwhelmingly by the masses of the people: Hailed the democratic movement of our country for its struggle to advance the objectives contained in the Freedom Charter: Recognized the fact that important sections of the international community have accepted the Freedom Charter as a document which expressed the legitimate and fundamental interests of the majority of our people.

The conference, therefore, called on the people of South Africa to intensify the offensive to overthrow the apartheid regime which is a necessary condition for the implementation of the provisions of the charter and the base of a united, democratic and nonracial South Africa: Commended the international community, especially the UN for (?staging) this anniversary: Urged the international community to declare the apartheid white minority regime illegitimate, isolate it and extend all-round support to the ANC and the people of South Africa: (?Noted) that the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe will further escalate the people's political and military offensive for the overthrow of the Pretoria regime, the complete eradication of the racist and colonial base of power and the reconstruction of a free South Africa in keeping with the provisions contained in the Freedom Charter.

Commentary Notes Role of 'Revolutionary Anger'

EA281111 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Station commentary entitled: "Escalation of Armed Struggle in South Africa"]

[Text] Compatriots; the bomb blast that rocked the petrol storage depot yesterday in Umtata, the capital of the puppet state of Transkei, marks the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Freedom Charter, our basic document that contains the aspirations of the people of South Africa in a fitting manner. It is yet another manifestation of the fact that the Freedom Charter is the people's charter and that the Freedom Charter still lives. The attack on the petrol storage depot is a clear indication to the apartheid generals and their puppets that we, the oppressed masses of South Africa, we the landless and voteless black majority, will fight to the bitter end until we have achieved our demands in our political statement, the Freedom Charter.

Fellow countrymen; the attack on the puppet state of Transkei by our gallant sons of the South African revolution is a symbol of resistance against the unjust and inhuman system of apartheid in our motherland. It is a total rejection of apartheid's genocidal policy of the Bantustans. It is our determination, we the freedom-loving people of South Africa, spearheaded by our vanguard liberation movement, the ANC, to shoot sense into the heads of those fellows, the Mantanzimas, the Mangopes, the Buthelezis and all other collaborators who have decided to sell their birthrights and the birthright of the South African nation for a mess of potage.

Compatriots, now is the time that apartheid stooges and their masters in Pretoria should realize that apartheid colonialism in our motherland has outlived its existence. Thus the time has come that they should face the revolutionary anger of the oppressed masses of our country.

Compatriots; the attack at Umtata once more demonstrates to the racist fanatics that our military bases are in the heart of South Africa. Our bases are everywhere in the country. In Johannesburg, Durban, in Cape Town, [names indistinct], Untata and through the length and breadth of our country. Our war of liberation is taking place right in South Africa, but not in the neighboring Frontline as the regime always claims. Therefore, countrymen, the attack on the southern African states and the recent attack on Botswana, where our gallant sons and daughters were killed with merciless brutality by the racist commando squads, clearly explains the fascist nature of the Pretoria regime's bloodthirsty generals, who have got no respect to human life. This barbarous attack of banditry and terrorism from the side of the regime will never save apartheid system from crumbling.

Fellow countrymen, at this time when the racist monsters are failing to suppress our revolutionary anger let us recall the words of one-time racist minister of justice, Jimmy Kruger. Waving an AK-47 in the racist parliament, he said: The regime has succeeded to break the spine of the ANC. Compatriots, those were (?lively) words of a frustrated and confused toothless bulldog. The present attacks on apartheid installations are a clear indication to the fascist generals that the ANC lives and Umkhonto we Sizwe is the oppressed people of South Africa themselves.

Frustrated by the wrath of our people and the telling blows of our popular army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, the enemy has now manufactured yet another dirty strategy to put the blame on the present mass uprising and the attacks on the puppets on the shoulders of the neighboring southern African states. The racists are now shouting on top of their voices, claiming that the ANC is infiltrating suicide squads inside our country and these squads are controlled from Maseru. Compatriots, this is clearly a consensual analysis from apartheid generals, who in fact regard themselves to be intelligent. It is another orchestrated move by the fascist generals to justify in advance their future attacks on the peace-loving people of Lesotho.

Fellow countrymen, the racists have already said that an attack on Lesotho or any other country in southern Africa cannot be ruled out in view of the presence of what the racists call suicide squads. This conclusion by the racist regime clearly indicates to us that the apartheid generals are spending sleepless nights planning yet another barbarous attack against the peace-loving people of southern Africa. The regime is desperate. It is now fighting for survival. These are his last kicks of a dying horse.

Compatriots, in this week, the historic week of the 30th anniversary of the Freedom Charter, let us rededicate ourselves, strengthen the ANC, and defend the undergound units of our popular army Umkhonto we Sizwe. Once more we call upon the freedom-loving people of our motherland to isolate all apartheid institutions, for when Umkhonto we Sizwe hits we should not find ourselves trapped in the fire directed against the enemy. No amoung of force can ever intimidate us. We will fight until freedom comes to all South Africans. Under the leadership of our liberation movement, we can and must answer this call [words indistinct].

Let the blood of our martyrs, who have fallen before the enemy bullets, nourish our battle for freedom. Let our watchword be: Unity in mass action. Confront the enemy on all fronts. Make apartheid unworkable. Make the country ungovernable. Forward to people's power. [Vernacular slogan indistinct]

Transkei Deputy Minister Assassinated

MB011243 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1240 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Umtata, July 1, SAPA Transkei's deputy minister of agriculture and forestry, Mr Cromwell Diko, has been assassinated.

SABC Radio news reports he was shot by an unknown man at his home in the Tabankulu District on Saturday night.

The prime minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, announced the news to the Transkie, Gneral Leonard Kawe, said four bullets were found in Mr Diko's body and two more in his car.

Police Arrest 4 United Democratic Front Members

MB281111 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Radio RSA's Cape Town news staff reports that four members of the United Democratic Front [UDF] have been arrested at Oudtshoorn in the South-Western Cape region of South Africa. It is alleged that the four UDF members had been involved in agitating unrest in the areas around Oudtshoorn. The UDF is an umbrella organization which consists of groups opposed the internal policies of the South African Government.

Eastern Cape UDF Officials Disappear

MB290952 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Four leading UDF [United Democratic Front] officials in the eastern Cape have disappeared. Earlier, Provincial Councillor Molly Blackburn was called to a mortuary to identify a body found near the burned-out car of one of the missing men, but a report just in says Mrs Blackburn does not believe the body she went to see is that of the missing Mathew Goniwe. Here is Mike Louw:

Shock and horror spread through the eastern Cape yesterday and today after four leaders of the UDF disappeared suddenly and in mysterious circumstances. The men are Mathew Goniwe, chairman of the Cradock Residents' Association (Cradora), Mr Ford Kalata, and Mr Sparrow Mkhonto, both executive members of (Cradora), and Mr Stone Sizane, publicity secretary of the east Cape region of the UDF. A distraught Mrs Blackburn said she had been called to identify the body of Mr Goniwe at the New Brighton mortuary this morning. Mr Goniwe's wife said Mr Goniwe's car had been found burned out in the eastern Cape, after they were last seen at a roadblock.

Further on Missing Activists

MB300750 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] The bodies of two missing UDF [United Democratic Front] activists have been found in the eastern Cape. Sources in Port Elizabeth report that the bodies have tentatively been identified as those of Sparrow Mkhonto and Fidelo Mlawuli. The identification is not positive because the two men's features have been disfigured by burns.

Still missing are Cradock community leaders Mathew Goniwe and Ford Kalata. Relatives of Mr Goniwe say the burned-out wreckage of his car was found near the road between Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown yesterday.

Police have confirmed that two bodies have been found, but have not yet been positively identified. A police spokesman says a murder docket will be opened in connection with the deaths of the two men.

ZAMBIA

Foreign Minister Condemns RSA Raid Into Angola

MB011913 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Lameck Goma said today that South Africa's latest invasion of southern Angola was confirmation of its determination to continue its policy of destabilization in the southern region. Professor Goma said the racist regime cannot pretend that it had relaxed its destabilization policy in the region, as it was also continuing to frustrate efforts to bring Namibia to independence.

Professor Goma, who was reacting to the South African troop's raid over the weekend, in which 61 people were killed, noted that the invasion was also clear testimony of racist South Africa's continuation of endangering the Angolan people's security.

Racist defense chief, General Constand Viljoen, claimed his troops were after SWAPO freedom fighters who had fled into Angola.

Explosion Blasts ANC Offices in Lusaka

MB020909 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] An explosion rocked the offices of the ANC in Lusaka last night, and a spokesman for the organization said there had been an exchange of fire at the building. Reports say Zambian soldiers are guarding the building and are blocking an alley leading to the offices.

ANC Official on Blast

MB020918 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] An explosion has rocked the offices of the ANC in Lusaka. An ANC official adds there was an exchange of gunfire after the blast but it is not clear who was involved in the shooting. The organization says no one was injured in the explosion, which occured during the night. An official described the damage as slight and says only the front gate to the Lusaka offices was blown off.

Witnesses say Zambian soldiers are today guarding the building and blocking an alley leading to the offices. The ANC says it still did not know what caused the explosion, but that is being investigated.

A fortnight ago South African commandos raided suspected ANC targets in the Botswana capital, Gaborone, killing 14 people.

ZIMBABWE

ZANU Official Calls for Extending Voting Period

MB011629 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1609 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Harare, July 1, SAPA — The Midlands ZANU (PF) publicity secretary, Mr Justin Nyoka, who is also the permanent secretary for information, today called for an extension of the two-day polling period by at least a further two days in the current general election to fill the 80 black common roll seats in the Zimbabwe House of Assembly.

His appeal came after massive bottlenecks of voters built up through the day at polling booths all over the country. Reports from the Midlands said that queues in some places were up to 10km long.

In some cases it was taking up to 15 minutes for a single vote to be cast. According to candidates agents and other officials, the situation was being complicated by the fact that there were no supplementary registers at some polling booths. These registers allow people to vote who are not on the main roll, provided they can fulfil other stringent requirements.

Extension Planned

MB020555 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Zimbabwe today enters the second day of its general election. Many Zimbabweans yesterday defied the cold weather and went to the polling stations early to exercise their democratic right. Reports from various centers say there were long queues and a big ballot is expected. The President, Comrade Canaan Banana, and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, were among those who cast their vote on the first day. It is estimated that only about 500,000 people went through the polling booths yesterday. Therefore some officials from Tsholotsho through the Midlands to (Penaloma) called for an extention of the polling days as many voters were turned away at the end of the day. Last night the ZANU-PF secretary for the commissariat and culture, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, made an explanation on the petition. He said the government was preparing an instrument of legislation which would allow the election period to be extended from the original official closing time of 1900 with effect from tonight. Comrade Ushewokunze was quoted by ZIANA as saying the government is to allow the election to be extended to Thursday to cope with the rush of voters. Authorities have reiterated this request to employers to permit their workers to have day-off to enable them to vote. Polling station reopen at 0700 this morning and observers forcast that the picture will be the same everywhere.

Pan-African Congress Chairman Pokela Dies

MB010701 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], John Nyathi Pokela, has died in Harare at the age of 39 [as heard]. He died in the Zimbabwe capital yesterday after returning from a visit to Gaborone. He was on his way to Dar es Salaam, where he had been in exile since 1981. The cause of his death is not yet known.

Mr Pokela, together with Nelson Mandela, was the founder member of the ANC Youth League in 1943. He became one of the founder fathers of the PAC in 1959 after the Africanists broke away from the ANC over the Freedom Charter the year before. Mr Pokela spent 13 years in prison on Robben Island.

Mugabe Sends Condolences

MB020740 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has sent a message of condolence to the Central Committee of the Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa on the death of its chairman, Comrade John Pokela.

Comrade Mugabe said Comrade Pokela will ever be remembered by Zimbabweans as a gallant fighter against apartheid, adding that his dedication to the cause of freedom will be a source of inspiration to those [words indistinct] who struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

The prime minister said Comrade Pokela has left a legacy of militant uncompromising and committed resistance to racial oppression.